ANDS AND JEWELRY.

opening

AND FANCY GOODS.

O. & CO.,

Wabash-av.

actions, and for the better
trons who have been unable
h detail, we shall have a
, and continue open every

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

R CONSIGNORS WANT MONEY
AND
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 9 1-2 A. M.
WE SHALL CLOSE OUT THEIR

Boots & Shoes
AT AUCTION.

alers will find the assortment large and of all grades
lling a few cases of those celebrated Sucker Boots in
, Boys', and Youths.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

R TUESDAY'S AUCTION SALE
Is resumed, and will be held
At 9 1-2 a. m., Dec. 17.
When we shall offer a bankrupt stock of
DRESS GOODS,
ALSO,
ny Clothing, Knit Goods, Bal
se, Men's and Boys' Caps, Gloves
tions, and 300 gross best grades
ilet Soaps.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

36 BISHOP COURT,
Between West Madison and Washington-sts.,
Entire Contents of a First-Class Dwelling
AT AUCTION.
egant Parlor Suites, Rich Marble-top
amber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-top Ta
, Extension Tables; English, Brussels
Three-ply Carpets, Ice Chest, Parlor and
amber Stoves, Furnace, Gas Fixtures
ina and Glassware, Cook Stoves, &c. Al
egant Piano, cost $800.
ve Madison-st. cars at 521 Madison-st.
n Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 O'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
Unredeemed Pledges
HELD BY
A. LIPMAN,
Pawnbroker,

y auction, Monday, Dec. 16, 1872, at the salesrooms
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal
consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds
, Pins, and Sets in great variety, Fine Gold Jewelry
Opera and Vest Chains, Lockets, Guns, Cutlery
era Glasses, Mantel Clocks,
a fine line of FANCY GOODS for holiday gifts
order of A. LIPMAN.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

POSITIVE SALE
OF
40 open and Top Buggies,
20 double and single Cutters,
30 sets double and single Harness,
TO PAY ADVANCES,
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, at 2
and 31 West Washington-st., between Clinton a
...
Now is the time for bargains. Our orders to sell a
PEREMPTORY.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Stock of Seasonable
BOOTS & SHOES
n TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and
uth Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS
THE COLLECTION OF
ALEX'R. VON WENDT
Will be Sold by Auction,
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 18
AT 288 STATE-ST.
SALE COMMENCING AT 3 O'CL
We invite the Public to view the
Paintings, and judge of their merits
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

500 Christmas Trees, Mounted
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18
AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST., AT 10 A. M.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT SALE
OF
Holiday Gifts
BY AUCTION, CONSISTING OF
ELEGANT
MARBLE STATUARY
BEAUTIFUL
Bronzes and Clocks
ll take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at
ock, at Store No. 270 Wabash-av. Sale will co
afternoon at 2 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'
ll are sold. This is the finest collection we have
red.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
HALF-ACRE LOTS
At Auction,
Y T. S. FITCH & CO.
Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 2 p. m., at the
Salesroom, 137 Dearborn-st.
he lots are each 66x297 feet, situated in the new
of MIDDLETON, near Tolleston, ...
de by the Michigan Central Railroad, ...
much ground as six good city lots. These
can be bought at your own prices, will make a
le Christmas present.

CHROMOS.
DAY MORNING, DEC. 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
LARGE STOCK OF
EGANT PICTURES of CHROMOS
le before the Holidays.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal

PROFESSIONAL.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND HEARING.
. B. WALKER, Oculist & Aurist
290 WEST MADISON-ST.
xclusively to the medical and surgical treatment
ases and deformities of the EYE and EAR.
Established in Chicago A. D. 1861.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1872. NUMBER 119.

STATIONERY.

PAPER,
Blank Books and Stationery,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
STATIONERS,
Blank Book Makers, Printers, and
Publishers of Commercial
and Law Blanks,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO.

Books and Printing for the new year should be ordered without delay.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Photograph Paper Weights, Stands and Albums, Musical Albums, Fine Pocket Books and Portmonnaies, Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks, Leather, Glass and Bronze Fancy Goods, Library and Office Inkstands, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Fine Pocket Knives, Diaries for 1873, etc.

The largest assortment of Fine Stationery in Chicago, at moderate prices.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
86 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st.,
Methodist Church Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL
OF
H. H. CHANDLER & CO'S
NEWSPAPER
Advertising Agency
TO
91 MADISON-ST.,
ROOM 3,
(Opposite Tribune Building).
Special attention given to Chicago Daily Papers.

REMOVAL.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,
Carpet Warehouse,
Have removed to the New and Spacious Store,
121 & 123 STATE-ST.,
NEAR MADISON,
Where they will be pleased to see their friends after this date.

REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

Howe's Scales.
Removed to 38 State-st.
Scales of every description. Beams and Trucks. Fixtures for Grocers, Druggists and Butchers.
A. M. GILBERT & CO.

REMOVAL.
C. GERSTENBERG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE.

Malaga Grapes,
Louisiana Oranges,
Messina Lemons,
Cranberries,
With a large supply of Nuts, Figs, Raisins, and Canned Goods, for sale by FRANCIS & WEBBER,
51 West Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIG
Our your claims of every description. We have an attorney in every town in the country, and will collect or no charge. No attorneys' fees in suits. Send for circular. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 166 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
O. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

SILKS.

ABANDONMENT
OF THE
SILK TRADE!

Monstrous Reductions
That will agitate the whole community.

A POSITIVE FACT.
An entire stock of Fancy Silks that must be sold between now and January 1.
A remarkable opportunity for making a beautiful and substantial

HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Read the particulars and

REMEMBER THE FACTS
We propose to clear out every yard of Colored Silks between now and New Years, and in order to induce buyers from the

SOUTH SIDE,
Buyers from the West Side, and buyers from the North Side, and from every part of the city to come to

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.'S,
328 West Madison-st.,
we shall offer the entire stock at prices never before seen by the

OLDEST INHABITANT.
Beautiful shades for party dresses,
for ball dresses,
for calling dresses,
and for street dresses.

FROM TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS TO FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS
Can be saved by coming to
CANFIELD & COMPANY'S,
On a single dress of Silk.
There is no place in this city,
There is no place in this country where Silks have been sold at such fearfully low prices, since the panic of 1857.
The whole stock will be brought forward and displayed, and all of our salesmen will be put on this part of the stock at present.
ALL SALES CASH ON DELIVERY.
Sale to commence Saturday, December 14.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.,
328 Madison-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-... st. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 452 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!
The annual conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19 T. K., will be held at the Asylum, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., Monday evening, 16th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock. Election of officers for ensuing year. A full attendance expected. By order of the E. C.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.
Annual communication Chicago Lodge No. 437, A. F. & A. M., on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth and State-sts.; election of officers and other important business. This being the last meeting at that place, members will not fail to be present. By order of W. M. SAM. SHEELMAN, Sec'y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY
OPENING!
We will open our Elegant Jewelry Palace this Afternoon and Evening. All are invited to be present.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,
State and Washington-sts.

GRAND OPENING
OF
WENDELL & HYMAN'S
MAGNIFICENT
JEWELRY
Establishmnet,
At 235 Wabash-av.,
Corner Jackson-st.,
To-morrow, Tuesday.
Large display of Holiday Goods.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

YOU
ARE INVITED
To call and examine our new and beautiful Store, and stock of CHINA, GLASS, and FANCY GOODS, at our

OPENING,
Monday Afternoon and Evening.
We have the finest assortment of Rich Goods in our line for the Holiday Trade ever exhibited in Chicago.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.
105 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE LUNCH! FREE LUNCH!!
Grand Opening, Oliver's Saloon, 186 Madison-st.
MR. OLIVER invites his friends and the public generally to meet him at his saloon, on this (Monday) morning. Choice Liquors and Cigars. Free Lunch daily, from 9:30 a. m. till 2 p. m. Remember, 186 Madison-st.

MUSICAL ALBUMS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

Read Our Business Notice 1st Column, Page 4, and
ALWAYS USE LILLY & PHELAN'S AROMATIC LIQUID PEPSIN

WANTED.

WANTED,
By a large jobbing dry goods house, a competent man to take charge of their packing-room; must be a man of thorough dry goods experience, and qualified to manage men. Address, with references, D 45, care Chicago Tribune.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Reorganization of the Interior Department.

Senator Sumner Again Indisposed—Gossip on His "Oblivion Resolution."

The Syndicate to Be Investigated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The condition of Senator Sumner's health is such that he will not, for the present at least, call up his resolution to obliterate from the Army Register and the regimental colors of the United States all record of the late civil war. He is under treatment for his old disorder, irritation of the spinal chord, a legacy of the assault made on him in the Senate about sixteen years ago. The advice of his physician is, that he abstain from all labor and excitement. He has been informed by several friends in the Senate that, when the resolution comes up, the debate upon it will be decidedly lively. Mr. Sumner does not wish to avoid a full discussion of the whole question; on the contrary, he rather invites it, because he is fully prepared to sustain his position. To undertake it at present, however, would be to risk his health, and, perhaps, his life. Mr. Sumner has received several letters from leading Massachusetts Republicans, urging him not to injure his health by spending too much time in the Senate, and assuring him that his State does not desire him to do so. It is said that certain Senators, who are anxious to precipitate the discussion, will call up the resolution without regard to Mr. Sumner's ability to proceed.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, says the settlement of the difficulties in the Legislature of his State will not affect his election by one of the factions, while they had rival organizations. He claims a majority of seven in the Legislature as now constituted, but he does not think there will be a new election. The Attorney General, he says, gives it as his opinion that he has been legally and regularly elected, and he says a majority of the Republican Senators sustain this view. Advices from Alabama, however, indicate that there will be a new election. Whether or not Spencer will be the man, remains to be seen.

THE "SYNDICATE" INVESTIGATION.

The Ways and Means Committee, to-morrow, will give a hearing to Jay Cooke and Secretary Boutwell, relative to the "Syndicate" transactions, there being a general disposition in Congress to have some light upon this subject before any further legislation for the aid of the Treasury Department, in its negotiations of loans under the Funding act, is granted.

THE SUPREME COURT MARSHALSHIP.

The election of John G. Nicolay, of Illinois, and former private secretary to President Lincoln, to the Marshalship of the Supreme Court, caused the greatest surprise to the last incumbent, Richard Parsons, who had deluded himself with the idea that he had arranged the successorship of ex-Lieutenant Governor Kirke, of Ohio. McKee, of this District, was also an aspirant with strong hopes and assurances of success. Nicolay was the candidate of Judge Davis, and was successful by a vote of five to three, Judge Hunt not being present and not voting. There were six ballots, in each one of which Chief Justice Chase voted for Kirke, except the last, when he changed to Nicolay. Those voting for Nicolay were Chase, Davis, Clifford, Swayne, and Strong.

THE NEW ORLEANS DELEGATION.

The delegation of fifty business men from New Orleans, representing the business and commercial interests of that city, telegraphed here, to-day, that they would arrive here on Wednesday. They will present a paper to the President, protesting against the interference of the Custom House and Federal military in the local affairs of Louisiana. It may be stated that it is doubtful if the delegation will be granted an interview at the White House, as they have already been notified by the Attorney General, that the President has made up his mind, as to which faction he will uphold.

BUTLER BAFFLED.

After a careful canvass of the members of the House, Ben Butler has come to the conclusion that it is not politic, at the present time, to offer his resolution, which proposes to remove the Liberal Republican Chairmen of the House Committees. Such a proposition would require a two-thirds vote, while Butler cannot find even a majority. The members are magnanimous enough to say that, in the face of such an overwhelming majority, it is absolutely mean to continue warfare upon those who have got nothing to expect at the hands of the next Congress.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Judge Shellabarger's bill to revive American commerce having been agreed upon by a majority of the members of the House Committee on Commerce, will be reported as soon this week as an opportunity occurs. The Committee will request the assignment of some day in January for the consideration of the measure, in order that it may be disposed of before the rush of business at the close of the session.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The session of the House Commerce Committee, to-morrow, will be one of the most important of the session. A hearing will be given to the delegation interested in the Niagara Ship Canal project. There are already influential parties here from the Northwest and East, who are determined to push this measure to a successful end during the present session. There is a strong disposition among the members to the Legislature in behalf of this measure, if possible, before the 4th of March next.

KU-KLUX PARDONS.

The President and Attorney General are receiving, almost daily, letters from the South, signed by influential citizens, asking for the pardon of Ku-Klux prisoners confined in the Albany Penitentiary. One of the latest of these is from Robert K. Scott, of South Carolina, inclosing appeals of the Grand Juries of York and Chester Counties, in behalf of citizens of those counties. The appeals were also indorsed by Senator Robertson, Judge Mackey, and by the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General of South Carolina. In reply, Attorney General Williams informs those gentlemen that no action can be taken in the cases until a petition for the pardon of each prisoner, individually, is filed at Washington, and that the Department cannot act on general appeals, no matter whom they come from. In conversation on the subject, the Attorney General is reported to have said, recently, that the Government had not refused pardon to a single Ku-Klux prisoner in whose behalf a proper petition had been filed, and that it would in future refuse no pardons under similar circumstances.

MR. COLFAX.

Mr. Colfax returned here this morning, from New York, whither he went to consult with certain stockholders of the *Tribune*, with reference to becoming the editor of that journal. He says there has been no conclusion reached in regard to the matter, and that the question is still under discussion, as it was a fortnight ago. He has reason to believe, however, that adjustment one way or another will be made during the present week. From his conversation it is apparent that his intention is, if he becomes editor of the *Tribune*, to make it a distinctive and uncompromising Republican newspaper.

[*To The Associated Press.*]

CUBAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The United States and Spanish Commission to adjust the claims of American citizens on account of the damages sustained in Cuba, during the present rebellion, have not yet made any awards. About one hundred claims have been filed—there has been a difficulty about taking testimony in the Island,—but as a remedy, it is proposed by our Government to unite with Spain in appointing a Joint Commission for that purpose.

A BIG COTTON CLAIM.

Robert and Stephen A. Douglas, sons of the late Senator Douglas, have prepared and will present to Congress, on Monday, a claim for $250,000 for their private cotton and other property taken, used and appropriated, in March, 1863, in Mississippi, by a portion of the army of the United States.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

A sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations has been examining into the affairs of the Department of the Interior, with a view to its reorganization.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX

returned from New York this morning. He says, in answer to numerous inquiries, that his visit was more to relatives and friends than on business, and that he can only repeat, in regard to the *Tribune* editorship, what he has often said, that it remains a subject of conversation, but that nothing has been decided as yet on either side.

ELECTION NOTES.

All the lists of the Electoral Colleges of several States for President and Vice President, excepting three, have been sent to the President of the Senate by mail, though not more than one-third of the entire lists required by law to be delivered to him by messenger have yet been received. Louisiana sends lists from two different Electoral Colleges. The two houses of Congress in joint convention will determine which list shall be counted on the second Wednesday in February, the time of counting all the Electoral votes.

NEW YORK.

Naval Detail—Relief for Italy—The Stokes Trial—The Fifth Avenue Hotel Horror—Relief for Paris Communists—Collegiate Dinner—The Sale at the Chappaqua Farm—The "Tribune" Editorship.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The auction at Chappaqua, yesterday, of live stock, agricultural implements, and household furniture, brought low prices, an aggregate of less than $1,000. The famous old cow, 24 years old, was sold for $7.50. An immense subsoil plow, too heavy for four yoke of oxen, was knocked down for 60 cents. Other patent plows, presented to Mr. Greeley by the inventors, were sold at prices ranging from 40 to 60 cents each. Mr. Greeley's favorite old sorrel mare brought $27. Miss Ida Greeley's black ponies were bid in by her representative for $160. An Alderney bull, valued at $600, was sold for $30; two yokes of oxen for $62 and $89 respectively, and five cows at an average of $25 each. Mr. Greeley's daughters will rent the farm on shares next year.

A morning paper announced that Vanderbilt has abandoned his Underground City Railway project, but the Commodore assured a reporter this afternoon that if his engineers decide the whole plan is feasible, he will proceed to construct it without delay. The company is fully organized, and nothing is wanted but the engineer's final report. The tunnel north of the Forty-second Street Depot is progressing rapidly.

Nothing definite is known concerning Vice President Colfax's negotiations with the stockholders of the *Tribune* in regard to their proposal to make him editor-in-chief. Mr. Colfax has been a private guest while here, and invisible to the public. He will probably not accept the place unless assured that he cannot be ousted by some new and sudden combination of the stockholders of the paper.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The United States steamships Supply and Guard have been detailed by the Government to carry the goods of American exhibitors to the Vienna International Exposition.

Three thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars have been forwarded for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundation in Italy.

The counsel for the prosecution and defence say they will be ready on Wednesday to proceed with the trial of Stokes for killing Fisk.

Commodore Vanderbilt has abandoned, for the present, at least, his underground railroad through the city, and, it is said, will apply to the next Legislature for permission to extend the road to the Battery, where he expects to obtain from the city a large tract of land whereon to build depots and warehouses.

The Fire Marshal says the fire in the Fifth Avenue Hotel originated in Mary Treve's room, and was carried by the elevator to the dormitory, occupied by the scrubbers, who were suffocated before being burned, inasmuch as the flames had to burn from the hallway through the partition walls, occupying fifteen or twenty minutes.

A meeting, composed mainly of foreigners, was held last evening at the Cooper Institute in aid of the widows and orphans of the Paris Communists.

The Federal Marshals and Supervisors who served on election day will be paid some $75,000 during the week.

The ninth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni will take place next Thursday evening. Among the expected speakers are Chief Justice Chase, Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire; Governor Noyes, of Ohio; Dr. John Lord, and Harvey Jewell, of Boston.

The Society of the United Nationalities has elected General Sigel President for the ensuing year.

A Sunday paper states that the murder of Maud Merrill by her uncle, Robert P. Bleakley, was caused by her refusal to continue to pay him a share of her earnings, and that he was her real seducer.

ARNOLD.

One of the Alleged California Diamond Swindlers Heard From—He Claims to Have Discovered $300,000,000 Worth of Silver Mine in Kentucky—A Huge Story.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—Phil. Arnold, whose property was recently attached at the instance of Wm. Lent, on account of the recent California diamond swindle, publishes a long defence in the *Courier-Journal*, denying the charges against him, saying he never sold a dollar's worth of property to Lent, or had a contract with or received any money from Lent at any time. He denies the fields were "salted" by him, but alleges that the discovery was honestly made. The transactions in regard to it were all between himself, Slack, Harpending, and G. D. Roberts, and were all fair, and after full investigation by all the parties. He charges Lent with being in a powerful and unscrupulous ring, and guilty of many swindling mining transactions.

Privately, Arnold says he has discovered silver mines in Kentucky worth three hundred millions, and has bought for nine millions all the property in the locality of the mine.

Wm. Wilson, a prominent lawyer of Hardin County, where Arnold resides, passed through the city yesterday *en route* to California, to bring a libel suit in behalf of Arnold against the parties connected with the charges of swindling made against him.

Wilson says he has been prospecting with Arnold, and knows he has made the discovery of the silver mine and the purchase of property.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and Three Dangerously Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—On Friday morning last, the boiler in Maugh's sawmill, on Black River, Wayne County, this State, exploded with terrific force. The mill was literally blown to atoms. Pieces of the boiler were hurled a great distance; fragments were found a quarter of a mile from the mill, and what was left of it was rolled out flat. Four men, employes, were killed outright, and three others dangerously wounded. Their names were not ascertained. The clogging of the boiler flues with mud is supposed to be the cause of the explosion.

Obituary.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, died at noon to-day.

PEKIN, Ill., Dec. 15.—The Hon. W. W. Sellers, editor of the Tazewell County *Republican* and a member of the Republican State Central Committee, died here about 3 o'clock this afternoon of typhoid fever. His death casts a gloom over the entire community.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—The Very Rev. Thos. Mulvey, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Virginia, died this evening, at his residence in Petersburg, aged 63.

The Horse Disease.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 15.—The epizootic has almost entirely disappeared, and the street cars have resumed regular trips.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 15.—Four hundred and seventy-one horses died from the epizootic in the last four weeks.

FOREIGN.

Violent and Exciting Debate in the French Assembly.

Rejection of the Petitions Asking for a Dissolution.

A Speck of War Between Peru and Japan.

Movement Toward the Suppression of the Jesuits in Italy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The sitting of the Assembly was resumed at 9 o'clock last night. Minister Dufaure addressed the House in favor of rejecting the petitions for dissolution. He spoke ironically of Gambetta, whose speeches, he said, were the cause of the present needless agitation. Speeches followed from members of all parties. The debate was one of the most violent and exciting which has taken place in the Assembly, and lasted until 1 o'clock this morning, when the Chamber, by a vote of 409 to 201, rejected petitions and passed to the order of day.

President Thiers was not present during the debate, either in the afternoon or evening.

Before adjourning, the Assembly adopted a resolution directing that M. Dufaure's speech be placarded in all the Communes of France. A similar resolution, with regard to the speeches of the Radical Deputies, was voted down.

The Monarchist journals are greatly pleased with the stand taken by Minister Dufaure.

The radical press maintain a tone of indifference, and declare that they will continue the agitation for dissolution.

A Paris despatch to the *Times* says it is more than ever evident that the majority of the Assembly is in direct opposition to President Thiers. One or the other must yield. The country supports the President.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies who have under consideration the Religious Corporations bill, at their sitting, yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring that the suppression of the Society of Jesus, including the chief establishment of the Order in Rome, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the Nation. The announcement of this action was received by the Liberal Deputies with enthusiastic applause.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Disciplinary Court, yesterday, decided that it was legally incompetent to try the case of Army Bishop Nanczanowsky, who was arraigned for inciting chaplains to disobey the orders of the Minister of War.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 a. m.—A special despatch from Berlin says Prince Bismarck is looking exceedingly well. He will perhaps consent to remain at the head of the Prussian Cabinet if Ministers Selchow and Itzenplitz, who oppose the reconstruction of the Herrenhaus, resign.

PERU.

LIMA, Nov. 23.—The action of the Japanese authorities in the matter of the Coolie ship Maria Luz has created great excitement and indignation in Peru. The iron-clad Independencia will leave immediately for China and Japan, and the corvette Union, now repairing in England, has been ordered to the same destination. The Ministers of Peru at the Courts of Yeddo and Pekin have been forwarded ample instructions on the points in question.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Advices from Panama to the 4th just received.

A movement is again on foot for the forming of a confederation of the five Republics of Central America.

A circular on the subject, addressed to the press of Central America, was issued in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on the 18th of October. The form of government of the United States is proposed as that of the new confederation.

The volcano of Santa Rua, in the north of Salvador, has lately become active, and it is feared much damage will be caused therefrom to valuable coffee estates in that neighborhood, situated, as they mostly are, on the sides and base of the mountain.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Probabilities—In the Middle and Eastern States northwesterly and northerly winds, generally clear weather, lower temperature and slightly increased pressures. For the Northwest, diminishing pressures, higher temperatures. Southwesterly to southeasterly winds, and partly cloudy weather will prevail and extend over the Upper Lakes, and to-morrow to the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy but clearing weather, with pressures and slightly reduced temperatures, high. On the lower lake and Canadian regions, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with high barometers, and slightly decreased temperature.

Warning signals continue at Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

WEEKLY WEATHER CHRONICLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1872.—Two areas of diminished pressure have, during the past week, advanced eastwardly over the northern section of the country, accompanied by rain and snow, and brisk to high winds. An area of high barometer has moved from the Northwest to the Gulf States. The mild weather prevailing throughout the Southern States during the early part of the week has been succeeded by cold weather, with rain and sleet, and a severe "norther" on the Gulf.

Friday, 6th—Light rain continued in Tennessee, and mild but generally cloudy weather throughout the Southern States. Clear weather on the Atlantic coast, from Virginia to Maine, and partly cloudy weather over the entire country thence westward to the Missouri River, with light snow in Northern New England.

Saturday—Prevailing clear and pleasant weather was reported from the Southern States, and cool, partly cloudy weather from the Middle States and New England. Rain and snow, with brisk and high winds from the Lake region and St. Lawrence Valley, and clearing weather from the northwest, extending during the evening eastward to Michigan.

Sunday—Threatening weather, with rain and snow, prevailed over the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, and also in the Ohio Valley. Clear and mild weather continued throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Rapidly falling temperatures were experienced in the Northwest, extending by midnight to the lower lakes, western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, with high northwesterly winds.

Monday—High barometers and clear, cold weather were reported from the northwest and thence to Michigan, Kentucky, and Missouri. Cold, brisk, and high northwesterly winds swept the lower lakes region, the middle States and New England, with considerable snow over this section north of Pennsylvania. Northerly winds, with falling temperatures and clear weather in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and cloudy weather with light rain in Texas.

Tuesday—Cold, cloudy, and threatening weather, with occasional snow, prevailed from Minnesota to Missouri and Tennessee, and thence eastward and northeastward over the lake region and western portions of the Middle States to Northern New England and the St. Lawrence Valley. Generally clear, cold weather from Virginia to Massachusetts, with continued brisk and high northwesterly winds. Cold northeasterly winds, with rain and sleet, in the Gulf States, extending during the evening to the South Atlantic Coast; heavy rains on the western Gulf, followed by a severe "norther." At midnight, a west wind was blowing eighty-four miles an hour on Mount Washington, with the temperature 7 degrees below zero.

Wednesday—Continued rains were reported from the South Atlantic States, and occasional snow fell in Georgia and the Carolinas. Cold, partly cloudy weather over the entire country from Virginia to Kansas, and northward, with light snow from Western Missouri northeastward to Southern Wisconsin. The "norther" raged all day on the Texas coast.

Thursday—Clear and clearing weather, with cold northwesterly and northerly winds, prevailed in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The "norther" abated on the Texas coast, but was felt quite severely in Florida. Cold, cloudy, and threatening weather over the Northwest, the lake region, and New England, with rain, sleet, and snow on the east Atlantic coast, followed by clearing weather at night. Cold, clear, but slightly cloudy weather from Southern New York to Virginia, and thence to Indiana and Tennessee.

Friday—The morning map shows continued cloudiness over the lake region, with brisk southwesterly winds on Lake Michigan; light snow from Western New York to northern New England and the St. Lawrence Valley. Cold, generally clear weather over the entire country elsewhere, from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and low temperatures, with high barometers and northerly winds, in the Gulf States.

During the past week but little rain or snow has been reported from Michigan to Kentucky and thence westward to Missouri, Nebraska, and Eastern Minnesota. Considerable snow has fallen from lakes Huron and Ontario to the St. Lawrence Valley and Northern New England, and heavy rains on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. The following stations show the largest total amounts of rain and melted snow: Portland, Me., 1.90 inch; New Orleans, 1.03; Montreal, 1.04; Savannah, 1.14; Jacksonville, Fla., 1.20; Galveston, 2.14; and Indianola, Texas, 3.36.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Meeting of the Trustees on Friday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The *Tribune* trustees held a meeting on Friday afternoon. Mr. Sinclair brought forward the Colfax proposition. It received the support of only himself and one other, six out of the eight trustees opposing it and sustaining Mr. Reid's conduct of the paper, and urging that he be retained with no instruction save to continue carrying out the policy of Mr. Greeley's card. It was settled that no change would be made in the policy of the paper as Mr. Greeley left it, without a change in the controlling proprietorship. Mr. Sinclair then went to work to make up a pool of outside stockholders to sell the controlling interest. It is understood that he, with Dr. J. C. Ayer and the representatives of the estates of one or two deceased proprietors, not including Mr. Greeley's, have nearly or quite made up the fifty-one shares needed, and propose selling at the rate of a million dollars to a combination representing the Telegraph and Administration interests.

Mr. Reid said that in case the proprietorship and policy were thus changed, he would also sell his four shares, and at once retire. It has transpired to-day that, in the Trustees' meeting, Mr. Reid protested against Mr. Sinclair's proposal to abandon the ground on which Mr. Greeley placed the paper in his card resuming the editorship. He said Mr. Sinclair was the last man who ought to do this injustice to Mr. Greeley's memory, because it was through Mr. Sinclair's solicitations, long continued, that Mr. Greeley finally consented to become a Presidential candidate.

Mr. Sinclair admitted this, but said he urged Mr. Greeley to it, and wrote letters over the country to further Mr. Greeley's chances at Cincinnati, because he knew that Mr. Greeley would not support Grant, and thought the next best thing was to get him to be a candidate himself.

Mr. Reid said he himself had not favored Mr. Greeley's candidacy, and had discouraged Mr. Greeley from it mainly up to the time when Mr. Greeley directed him to go to Cincinnati as his representative, but he believed in the Cincinnati platform, as Mr. Greeley did, and would not remain in charge of the *Tribune* if that platform were opposed, and the position in which Mr. Greeley placed the paper by his card and his latest writings were flatly abandoned, as he understood to be now proposed.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, Dec. 15.—A destructive fire occurred this morning on Ottawa street, involving a loss of the spice mills and tobacco factory of Witker, Halsted & Co.; the chair factory of Hubbard & Co.; the Ohio Stone Company's depot, and several other buildings. Had the wind been in the opposite direction, it would have resulted in the destruction of the immense lumber yard of A. J. Andrews, Jr., & Co., consuming a value of several millions of dollars. The actual loss consists of one fireman killed, another with the bones of his arm crushed, and in property estimated at $220,000.

TOLEDO, Dec. 15.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the block on the corner of Lafayette and Ottawa streets, occupied by Warren & Bidwell's coffee and spice mill which, with the contents, was entirely destroyed. Crossing the street, the fire spread to the block of four stores occupied by Witker, Halsted & Co., tobacconists, and the Ohio Stove Works, which was also destroyed. Loss, $250,000; insurance, about $200,000, mostly in Eastern companies.

The buildings were all owned by Mrs. J. C. Hall, and insured for $22,000. A hoseman named James Welch, while attempting to escape from the third story by sliding down a line of hose, lost his hold, fell to the ground, and was killed. John Kael, another fireman, had his arm broken, and several others received slight bruises by falling walls.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A *World* special says: At 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Chesterville, S. C., and, before the flames were extinguished, half the business part of the town was burned. Loss estimated at $150,000. About half insured. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

BURIED ALIVE.

Four Laborers Interred Alive at the Bottom of a Ditch by a Falling Earth Wall.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—A ditch, thirty feet deep, which is being dug on the premises of the Insane Asylum, to lay water pipes to that institution, caved in yesterday afternoon and buried five workmen. Pat. Hannon and Austin Varnum taken out dead, and the bodies of James O'Donnell and M. Krauss still remain in the trench, but will be taken out to-morrow. James Small was rescued alive unhurt, having been protected by some shovels and boulders at the bottom of the ditch. The trench was not braced, hence the accident.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—BEEVES—The arrival of Christmas stock this week had a depressing effect on the market, and coupled with the increased supply, caused a decline of from ¼c to ½c per lb on good butchering steers. Common stock, however, did not suffer so much as the supply only equalled the demand, and although only a moderate business was done on Thursday and Friday, things began to brighten up yesterday, and New York and Brighton dealers bought all they wanted without any grumbling as to prices. The supply of good butchering, and also Christmas stock, was far in excess of the demand, and as a consequence many hundred head were sent forward in first hands. The show of Christmas stock was very fine, David Selsor, of Madison County, Southern Ohio, having fifty-six head, one of which weighed 3,010 lbs, thirty of them averaging 2,383 lbs each, and fifteen 1,740 lbs. Coon, Carson & Fullerton had some Indiana steers averaging 2,260 lbs each, and other dealers had Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky steers averaging from 1,780 to 2,263 lbs. The ruling price for Christmas stock was from 9½ to 10c per lb, although some were sold as low as 8¾c.

The receipts this week embrace 373 car loads of cattle, 129 loads of sheep, and 334 loads of hogs. The ruling prices have been as follows: Premium, $8.50@9.00; extra, $7.50@8.00; first quality, $6.25@7.25; second quality, $5.25@6.00; third quality, $4.00@5.00; inferior, $3.00@3.75.

MILCH COWS—Very few in market, which were disposed of at from $30.00 to $65.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was very little done in this market during the week, and Christmas stock was mostly sent forward in first hands. There were thirty cars received this week in excess of last, and the pens were full, with scarcely any demand, the average quality was good, and prices ruled firm at 6c to 6½c for coarse-wool sheep; 4½c to 6½c for fine-wool do, and ... to 8c for lambs.

HOGS—Scarcely anything doing in the live stock market, as purchasers find they can do better by buying them ready dressed. No change in prices to report.

The Old South Church.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—A vote has been taken by the Old South Church pew proprietors, which resulted, 28 to 22, in favor of leasing the building for a Post Office.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Credit Mobilier Committee was again in operation to-day, and, in the language of a member of Congress, is striking "pay dirt." Most of the day was spent in the examination of Oakes Ames, but John B. Alley was also examined. It is said that Ames will not attempt to shield anybody, and that he will make it rather disagreeable for some of those members who denied ever having owned any Union Pacific stock. His efforts are directed toward clearing his name of the charge of stealing any of the money, that was placed in his hands for the purpose of bribing members of Congress. It was shown yesterday, beyond a doubt, that one member of Congress was implicated. The same result attended to-day's investigation. The one discovered to-day is not of less standing than the one discovered yesterday. He is from New England, and is regarded as one of the wealthiest and most respectable of the members of the House. The secrets of the Committee-room are very closely guarded, but there is no question of the correctness of this statement. It has also been ascertained that the Committee is already in possession of testimony showing that Speaker Blaine was approached, and the offer directly made to him of shares in the Credit Mobilier stock, but that they were indignantly rejected, and the person offering them denounced.

SUPREME COURT MARSHAL.

The Supreme Court to-day elected John G. Nicolay, of Illinois, the Private Secretary of President Lincoln, Marshal of that Court, in place of Colonel Parsons, Congressman-elect from the Cleveland, Ohio District, resigned. There were several ballots taken, and the result is not what was generally expected. There had been a heated contest for the place, and much feeling it is said, had even reached the Court Room. Mr. McKee, of the Associated Press office, was Nicolay's principal competitor, he receiving four votes. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Kirk, of Ohio, received one. There many other candidates, who received no votes. The fact that five of the present Judges on the Supreme Bench received their appointments from Mr. Lincoln, had something to do with the selection, for they were very kindly and considerably treated by Mr. Nicolay in the White House, and they had formed a high estimate of his integrity and ability.

Mr. Snapp again distinguished himself on the floor of the House to-day. There were no previous questions, no interruptions, no bills introduced, no scramble for the floor, and Snapp was in his element. To-day had been set apart for the delivery of written speeches, which nobody wants to hear. The session was not long, and the speeches were few. Snapp chose the subject of Civil Service for his effort. There was a temporary presiding officer in the chair, a few negroes in the gallery, a score or two of members on the floor writing letters, and the full force of the *Globe* reporters. Snapp was opposed to Civil Service. It was a delusion and a snare. He could not, with high obligations to society, favor such a humbug. It is unworthy of our institutions, our glorious history, our traditions, and our present greatness among the nations of the earth. Snapp's speech was eminently loyal. He reminded the House that it admitted those lately in rebellion, and wholly ignored the colored race, therefore he opposed Civil Service, and should continue to oppose it.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Nothing is yet known among Mr. Colfax's friends as to the progress being made in the way of reconciling the difficulties regarding the editorship of the *Tribune*. Nobody pretends, here, to know anything more about the matter than is known in New York, but there is a general belief current here, among the closest of Mr. Colfax's friends, that he will enter upon his new duties with the new year, or perhaps before. It is said the small stockholders object to the immense salary of $20,000 that has been talked about. The Vice President will return to-morrow or the day following.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Congressional Civil Service Committee are preparing a bill, which will be reported to the House before the holidays, and which contemplates a general re-organization of the Federal Departments here. The basis of the bill rests on competitive examination with a tenure of office, which shall not be affected by party politics. It proposes, among other things, to increase the salaries of subordinate clerks, as well as heads of Departments. It is anticipated that this bill, which is simply giving legal effect to the rules of the Civil Service Commission, already in force, will develop to its fullest extent the anti-reform feeling in Congress.

ST. CROIX LAND GRANT.

Senator Carpenter has introduced a bill into the Senate, and which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, which proposes to renew the Bayfield & St. Croix land grant for six years, to the advantage of a railroad company hereafter to be designated. The innocent and unassuming title of the bill is, "An act to renew a certain land grant."

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue pleads entire indifference to the point in the new bill for the abolition of Assessors, on which the two Houses have appointed a Conference Committee, to wit, increasing the number of special agents from twenty-five to fifty. The Committee will undoubtedly report adversely to the increase, as the House conferees appear to be very strenuous on this point.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RETIRING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—By direction of the President, the Board to retire disabled officers, convened in Philadelphia, May 23, is dissolved. The Board to retire disabled officers is ordered to convene in New York on the 20th inst. The following is the detail for the Board: General Hancock, Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General; Colonel George W. Getty, Third Artillery; Surgeons, John M. Cuyler and John Moore.

THE COLORED CADET.

The following is an extract from the order of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the treatment of the colored cadet at Annapolis:

"Under the operation of the new beneficial laws, all political distinctions of race have been abolished in our country. Public burdens are imposed alike upon all our citizens. Worthy members of every class alike are entitled to its benefits; free to contend for the ... of the government. In the exercise of his undoubted legal right, a member of our National Congress, himself of African descent, nominated to the Naval Academy a cadet of his own race. In recognition of his right, the Naval authorities confirmed the nomination at once, and fully and unmistakably made known to all at the Academy that no imposition or indignity to this cadet on account of his race would be permitted."

THE LOUISIANA SQUABBLE.

The Attorney General of Louisiana appeared before Attorney General Williams, yesterday, in the interest of the Warmoth faction, and in a written argument asked that the Government would suspend further action in Louisiana until thoroughly conversant with all the circumstances. Attorney General Williams courteously but firmly informed Mr. Ogden that all further argument would be useless; that the President had made up his mind to sustain the United States Courts, and that it was not likely he would change his opinion.

CALLERS.

The President received a large crowd of callers to-day.

THE KANSAS SENATOR.

The case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, charged with bribery, was taken up to-day by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was found impracticable to dispose of it during the holiday recess, or by a Sub-Committee visiting Kansas. The examination of witnesses will begin before the whole Committee on Jan. 10.

The New York Horror.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel publish a card saying that they will bear all the costs of the funerals of the victims of the late fire, and will reimburse the relatives of the girls for the expenses that they have incurred.

The funeral of eight of the victims of the late fire in the Fifth Avenue Hotel took place this morning from the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The bodies were placed in walnut coffins, which bore no inscriptions. The remains were removed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Railway News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A rumor was current yesterday, that a settlement of the claim of $1,200,000 of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company against the Erie Company had been made, but had not been confirmed by the authorized parties.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 14.—The last rail on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad was laid on Thursday night, and yesterday the first through train from Vincennes came over the road, arriving in this city at 11 o'clock last night. General Winslow, the chief contractor, was on board, and to-day received from the County of Alexander and the City of Cairo their bonds for $95,000. He received the same amount, also, from Pulaski County. This road is 157 miles in length, and has been built in less than ten months. An excursion train from Vincennes, with General Burnside, the President of the company, and other officers, as well as invited guests from all points on the road, will arrive in this city on Monday evening next, and will be tendered a grand banquet by the city authorities, at the St. Charles Hotel. This will be a notable occasion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 14.—The winter bridge of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, over the Mississippi at LaCrosse, was finished to-day, connecting that road with the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, whose track they will use to the junction of the Minnesota Southern Railroad, thereby enabling them to at once commence receiving and delivering freight and passengers to that road.

MR. GREELEY'S WILL.

The Deceased Left Five Testaments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—It is now known that Mr. Greeley left no less than five wills. Besides the will drawn by Wm. E. Robinson in 1859, and the two wills now in dispute before the Westchester Surrogate, there were wills drawn in 1861 and 1863. In the will of 1861 Mr. Greeley bequeated to his wife his interest in their city home at 35 East Nineteenth street, and also in the Chappaqua farm; also four shares of *Tribune* stock; to his daughters three shares each of *Tribune* stock. He also left bequests to his brothers and sisters and their children, and to several educational and charitable institutions. This will is reported to have been imperfectly drawn.

The will of 1863 was similar to that of 1861, modified to some extent by transfers of property. The Chappaqua estate had been deeded to Mrs. Greeley, and he simply quit-claimed any interest in it. He constituted George Ripley his sole literary executor. The executors to this will were Richard H. Manning, of this city; Marcus Spring, of Perth Amboy; and Samuel Sinclair, of New York.

The expectation now is that the pending lawsuit will be compromised by Ida Greeley's deeding half the estate to her minor sister, Mr. Sinclair's attorney having indicated that this would be satisfactory. This arrangement will not disturb Mr. Sinclair's control of the *Tribune*.

SPRINGFIELD.

Judicial Appointment—The Railroad Commissioners—Committed for Forgery—The Coal Miners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—The Hon. Robert A. King has been appointed County Judge of Jersey County, *vice* J. M. Hurd, resigned on account of removal from the State.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners resume their session, in this city, next Tuesday, and in a few days thereafter their report will be placed in the hands of the Governor.

A sensation was created in the city to-day by a man who gave his name as Charles Hirsch, and who says he lives in Elgin, Ill. He called upon a clothing merchant and purchased a suit of clothes, informing the merchant that he had no money, but in place of which he would put up as collateral a note for $50, on one Jacob Foster, well known in the city. The merchant took the note and soon after he began to suspect something was wrong, and called upon Mr. Foster, showed him the note, and learned that it was a forgery. An officer was put upon the track of the forger, who was soon found, dressed out in his new suit. He had a preliminary trial, and was lodged in jail.

There is to be a meeting of the proprietors of the mines around this city, to consider the proposition made by the miners to advance a cent a cent a bushel on the rate of mining. It is believed the demand will be resisted.

The Sterling Burial Case Company, capital $50,000, received permission from the Secretary of State, to-day, to open books for subscription to their capital stock.

NEW YORK.

Father Burke vs. Froude—The Mutual Life Insurance Company—The Italian Immigrants—Arrest of a Bond Forger—Post Office Thieves in Custody.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—"Last Words with Mr. Froude," is the title of a lecture Father Burke is announced to deliver in Brooklyn next week.

The Trustees and Directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company held a secret meeting, this afternoon, on matters connected with the differences in rates of life insurance. The officers of the Company declined to say anything about the subject of conference until some definite determination had been arrived at. One rumor was that the managers of the Company had determined to issue policies at the old rates. A second rumor said that some of the Directors were about to resign. The meeting adjourned at 3:45 p. m. It is reported that the Company will not return to the old rates; also, that the Company passed a resolution suspending the reduction of rates until the further action of the Board. This is a substantial abandonment of the reduction. The action was based upon the representation and request of over twenty-five insurance companies, and of numerous policy-holders. The war against the reduction of 20 per cent has been growing decidedly too threatening for the managers to persist in their proposed heavy cutting of rates.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Some of the lately arrived Italian immigrants appeared on Broadway to-day, and presented a most miserable spectacle. They are almost destitute of clothing, and look starved. The city authorities are somewhat alarmed at the arrival of so many of them, and it is hoped that the officials at Washington will take steps to prevent further immigration of such a nature. The Italian Consul in this city states that all of them have passports from their Government, and that there are no brigands among them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—John Miller was killed and Michael Garskie fatally injured in Jersey City to-day ... while they were at work repairing a car.

...ton Auer was, to-day, arrested for attempting to forge checks on the Seventh Ward National Bank in the name of John Harper, Jr.

A special agent of the Postal Department arrested five men named Elliott, Somer, Klopskey, Coden, and Cohen, on the charge of having stole, since October, about a thousand mail bags from the Post Office in this city. Two others are also to be arrested.

Thomas Dunham was arrested, to-day, for attempting to negotiate a bond of the State of Mississippi, which had been raised from $6 to $500. Dunham had on his person bonds representing $40,000, all of which he admitted were altered.

It is understood the Stokes trial will come off on Wednesday next.

About one hundred more Italians arrived to-day from the same section as that from which the others have come.

Northern Wisconsin Insane Asylum.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 14.—The Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane have elected Dr. W. Kempster, of the New York State Insane Hospital at Utica, to be Superintendent and Physician of the new Insane Hospital here, on a salary of $2,000. Dr. Kempster attended the session of the Board here in November, and it is believed will accept. The main building will be completed in a few weeks, and will be opened for the reception of patients as soon as the next Legislature can provide the funds.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 14.—Joseph G. Flick, aged about 30, of this place, was run over by an engine on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, in Lockport, in this county, to-day. His head was badly cut and his left arm taken off. He died in about 20 minutes.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—The passenger train that left here at 3 p. m. for Oshkosh, over the Northern Division of the Milwaukee Railroad, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, ten miles out. Several passengers were slightly injured. One, named Edward Dewey, of Milwaukee, had his ribs broken, but the injuries are not considered fatal.

"Justifiable Homicide."

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—A man named Harry Smith, a depraved fellow who formerly kept a saloon in Chicago, was shot dead in his bed by his wife, Mollie Smith, at Clinton, Mo., a few nights ago. It seems that Smith, while residing in Chicago, seduced and finally was forced to marry a respectable young girl 15 years of age, and forced her to a life of prostitution for the sake of money. Some time ago they moved to Kansas City, where they kept a low house of prostitution, but were forced to leave. They then went to Clinton, where they engaged in the same depraved practices. The testimony of the Coroner's inquest showed that Smith had for years forced her to a low life, which was repulsive to her, and had abused her in a most heartless manner ever since he married her. The verdict was justifiable homicide, and Mrs. Smith was accordingly discharged from arrest. Smith was an Irishman, and was a sailor on the Western lakes before he settled in Chicago.

POLITICAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—General W. H. Smith, United States Army, and Lieutenants Hays and King, of General Emory's staff of infantry, this morning went to the State Arsenal held by Warmoth's State Militia, stating that they had instructions from Washington to take charge. The militia at once surrendered the property and vacated the premises. The officers retained their side-arms, which were personal property.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Despatches were received at the War Department, to-day, from General Emory, commanding the United States forces at New Orleans, saying that, upon the demand being made for the surrender of the arsenal and dispersion of the armed forces, the arsenal was promptly turned over to the State authorities. Everything now quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—The Mechanics' Institute Legislative Board of Managers, to-day, submitted articles of impeachment against Governor Warmoth.

The following is a synopsis:

First—The unconstitutional and unlawful ejectment of E. Bovie from the office of Secretary of State.

Second—Appointing in April, 1870, for Tax Collector of the Parish of Tangipahoa, John Evans, who had been rejected for the same office by the Senate.

Third—Commissioning Ogden as Attorney General, Harper as Sheriff, and Elmore as Judge of the Eighth District Court, when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers, and conspiring with them to forcibly and illegally put out of office Dibble, Judge of the Eighth District Court; also, commissioning other Judges and officers when no legal returns had been made by legally returning officers.

Fourth—Offering a bribe of $50,000 and the dispensation of patronage to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback if he would organize the Senate to suit the purposes of the accused.

Fifth—Procuring fraudulent registration at the last election in different parts of the State.

Sixth—Offering to B. A. Catlin, State Supervisor of Elections, in the Parish of St. Charles, a bribe in the form of an appointment as a State Tax Collector if he would make a fraudulent return of the election in said parish.

Seventh—Exercising the functions of Governor after he was notified that he was impeached, in derogation of the respect due to the General Assembly, and putting the peace of the State in jeopardy.

The Board reserve their right to reply to the Governor's answer, and offer testimony and introduce other articles.

A bill was passed authorizing warrants for $25,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly. These warrants are made receivable for taxes, etc.

Senator Kellogg's friends contradict the report telegraphed hence by special correspondents that his life has been threatened, and that he does not go upon the streets unattended.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 14.—The United States troops stationed at the arsenal in this city, two companies, have been ordered to New Orleans. It is understood that the Fourth Regiment of Infantry takes their place.

MICHIGAN ELECTION RETURNS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—The official canvass of the vote for Governor, State officers, and Congressmen, is now completed. For Governor—Bagley, Republican, has 137,802; Blair, Liberal, 80,958; Ferry, Democrat, 2,720; Fish, Temperance, 1,231.

For Lieutenant Governor—Holt, Republican, 137,249; Blanchard, Liberal, 78,178.

For Secretary of State—Striker, Republican, 137,425; House, Liberal, 81,813.

For Treasurer—Collier, Republican, 137,048; Hollon, Liberal, 75,357.

For Auditor—General Humphrey, Republican, 137,371; O'Hearn, Liberal, 81,862.

Attorney General—Ball, Republican, 136,607; Hughes, Liberal, 81,462.

For Commissioner of the Land Office—Clapp, Republican, 137,158; Murdock, Liberal, 79,220.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Briggs, Republican, 132,046; Stearns, Liberal, 77,393.

Member of the State Board of Education—Dorsch, Republican, 137,248; Feedner, Liberal, 80,210.

For Congress—First District—Field, Republican, 11,703; Bogg, Liberal, 9,843; Brown, Democrat, 8,189; Field's majority, 1,654.

Second District—Waldron, Republican, 17,427; Mahon, Liberal, 10,522; scattering, 2; Waldron's majority, 6,903.

Third District—Willard, Republican, 17,822; Parkhurst, Liberal, 10,275; Ellis, Temperance, 336; scattering, 55; Willard's majority, 7,156.

Fourth District—Burrows, Republican, 16,717; Potter, Liberal, 11,451; scattering, 14; Burrows' majority, 5,252.

Fifth District—Foster, Republican, 17,358; McReynolds, Democrat, 8,744; scattering, 8; Foster's majority, 8,606.

Sixth District—Begole, Republican, 19,486; Baldwin, Liberal, 13,994; Stout, Temperance, 131; Begole's majority, 5,359.

Seventh District—Conger, Republican, 12,037; Richardson, Liberal, 2,790; scattering, 62; Conger's majority, 4,182.

Eighth District—Bradley, Republican, 11,333; Wisner, Liberal, 7,995; scattering, 221; Bradley's majority, 3,117.

Ninth District—Hubbell, Republican, 11,951; Ely, Democrat, 5,546; scattering, 14; Hubbell's majority, 6,391.

THE ALABAMA SETTLEMENT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 14.—The Legislatures, Capitol and Court House, have agreed to the compromise of Attorney General Williams. They will meet to-day.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A new organization called the Tammany Central Association has just started ... among its members John ..., Abraham R. Lawrence and other notable citizens.

EDWIN FORREST'S WILL.

A Magnificent Charity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—It is announced that in his will, Edwin Forrest leaves his entire property, even his wardrobe and valuable library, to be used for the foundation of a Home for Disabled Dramatic Artists. Sixty acres of ground, within the limits of Philadelphia, have been made over to the corporation of that city for the purpose set forth, and in after years those members of the dramatic profession whose lives have not been crowned with successful gains may enjoy the comforts of a beautiful home, surrounded by reminders of their art. Mr. Forrest said to a friend less than a month ago, that this project had been the main object of his life for thirty-five years, and that he had made ample provision for carrying it out. It was his desire that the endowment should be so legally perfect that there could be no question before the Courts about the title. Further, he said he wished his bequest to be so clearly understood that no one would doubt his motive.

Beer Ahead.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.—The Tennessee code prohibits sales of spirituous liquors on Sunday. Under this law many Nashville beer-sellers were indicted by the Criminal Court of this county. A test case of Weitmuller vs. the State, was argued on appeal in the Supreme Court, several days ago, by John Rham and John Lawrence, of the Nashville Bar, for plaintiffs, and Attorney General Heiskel for the State. The Court, Judge Nicholson, rendered a decision to-day, stating that there is a difference between spirituous and fermented liquors, and declaring that the State did not prohibit the sale of wine and beer, they being fermented liquors. The decision gives general satisfaction to our German citizens.

Railroad Bridge Burned.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—The bridge across the Yalabusha River at Grenada, Miss., built jointly by the Mississippi & Tennessee and Mississippi Central Railways, burned this afternoon by sparks from an engine. It will require several weeks to rebuild it.

To Be Hanged.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—The judgment in the case of John Gaffney, for the murder of Patrick Fay, having been affirmed, Gaffney was to-day resentenced to be hanged Feb. 2 next.

Expiation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—At Lexington, N. C., yesterday, Thomas Johnson, a negro, was hanged for the perpetration of a horrible outrage on an aged lady.

Marine Disaster.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 13.—The British brig L. J. Westay reports the capsize of an unknown schooner twenty-five miles off Cape Ann. Four men are believed to have been lost.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—In the Assembly, to-day, M. Duval asserted that the petitions which were being brought forward for the dissolution of the Assembly were irregularly signed, and were evidently the work of agitators.

M. Gambetta denied this assertion, and said the country had given manifestations of its dissent from the policy of the Assembly by returning the Republican candidates of the recent elections. The crisis just passed rendered the people's desire for dissolution of the Assembly universal and invincible. He would refute these calumnies upon his party. He defied the Monarchists to establish a monarchy, declaring that neither would a King accept nor the people ratify. Here M. Gambetta was passionately interrupted from the Right.

M. d'Audiffret Pasquier followed with a speech violently attacking the Radicals. He declared that the horrors of the rule of the Commune in Paris were the fruits of the application of their principles of government.

The debate was adjourned, to be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—A despatch from Nantes reports that the River Loire has overflowed and the adjacent country is flooded. The quays in the lower quarters of Nantes are entirely under water, presenting a fearful spectacle. The Custom House and all the business houses in the flooded section are closed. Great destruction of property is apprehended. The railways are covered with water, and travel is interrupted.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Heavy rains in the Northeastern Department have swollen the streams to an unusual height. Several of them have overflowed, inundating the country. Part of the city of Lille is flooded and has been abandoned. Many of the factories are closed. Several bridges are entirely submerged, and in the adjacent country the crops are destroyed.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—The *Mail* (Government organ) announces the completion of arrangements for the organization of a company to build the Canada Pacific Railroad, authorized under the act of the last session of Parliament. Negotiations have resulted in an agreement to raise the necessary capital among the people of Canada, and to submit to such restrictions as will prevent the danger apprehended—that the control of the road and lands would fall into the hands of foreigners interested in a rival project. A Board of Directors, consisting of five from Quebec, five from Ontario, and one specially selected to represent the interests of the other provinces of the Dominion, will be elected. Stock will be distributed in the same proportion, it being part of the scheme to open the books and offer to the general public in the rich provinces the entire amount. No Director will be allotted more than $100,000 worth of stock. The amount allotted to Ontario will be rather over $3,800,000; to Quebec over $3,000,000 and to each of the other provinces about $770,000. Care also will be taken that no successful attempt shall be made to monopolize stock in the hands of the Directors. It has been decided that no member of either House of Parliament will be placed on the Board, and that men of known wealth or great railway experience shall be intrusted with the management of the undertaking.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Sauvelle has been rearrested here and bailed. He will be examined on Monday.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 14.—A snow storm, yesterday, the first of this winter, almost totally stopped travel. All trains are delayed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The report which was current of the intended railroad strikes on the 1st of January is unfounded.

Marine disasters, attended with losses of life, caused by the late gales, continue to be reported. The steamer Charente, of the regular line between Hull and Dunkirk, was lost while *en route* to the latter port, and fourteen persons were drowned. The ship Radnagore, from Quebec for High Bridge, became unmanageable, and was abandoned. Seven persons were washed overboard, and perished.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—President Zorilla yesterday announced, in the Cortes, that subscriptions to the new loan of 250,000,000 pesas, opened on the 12th instant, were three times greater than the sum required.

A bill was introduced in the Cortes, yesterday, providing universal compulsory military service.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—The *Gaceta* (official) to-day publishes a royal decree establishing a municipal organization for the colony of Porto Rico. Some journals protest against this action of the Crown.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The rumors of Bismarck's resignation of the Presidency of the Prussian Council, excites much newspaper comment, the tenor of opinion being that the leadership of Prussia in the affairs of the German Confederation is essential to the leadership of Germany in the affairs of Europe, and that Bismarck's retirement is likely to create an important crisis.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—Herr Depretis, Minister of Finance, submitted to the Reichsrath the budget for 1873. The Minister stated that it is estimated that the receipts would exceed the expenditures by 1,500,000 florins, mainly in consequence of increased revenue taxes.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 14.—A meeting was held here, last night, to protest against the coolie traffic.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Provision Markets for the Week Ending Dec. 14.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—During the past week the money market has been mainly stringent, and the bulk of the borrowing on call has been at 7 gold to 1-32. The Treasury sale of one million gold, and its failure to buy bonds, worked against borrowers. In the stock market, the ownership of speculative securities has been largely concentrated of late in the weaker class of operators, and there has been more competition for money on call. The heavy decline in some securities during the week caused more or less shifting of loans and induced greater security into the standing of borrowers. Some stocks which fluctuate wildly on the Stock Exchange are now, to a considerable extent, excluded from collaterals, and this tends to aggravate the financial situation. In addition to this, money always works close here at this time of the year.

The discount market has been close and unsettled.

Foreign exchanges have improved, and bankers gradually advanced the rates for sterling, in consequence of the growing scarcity of commercial bills.

During the week the gold speculation has been weak, and the price declined from 113¼ to 112¼, on the reduction of the Bank of England rate and the improved condition of affairs at London.

The stock market has been irregular and very eccentric, with some wide and violent fluctuations in a few shares. The features of the week has been Pacific Mail, which rapidly declined from 80¼ to 70⅝, a fall of 9⅝ per cent, due to the continued loss of its steamers. Panama shares have moved directly in sympathy with Pacific Mail, declining from 135 to 124, a fall of 11 points, with fitful rallies in late dealings. The Hannibal & St. Joseph shares, after a long period of dulness, have suddenly loomed up prominently, common rising from 34¾ to 49⅜ and preferred from 55 to 71. This advance of 15 to 16 points has attracted much attention, and greatly increased the dealings. The extreme advance was not fully sustained at the close, and the excitement subsided. Rock Island fluctuated widely, advancing to 114 early in the week, and declining to 109¼. The final depression in this stock was based on the rumors of a new issue, and, also, of some trouble about the land grant of the old Mississippi & Missouri Company, swallowed up by Rock Island some years since. Western Union Telegraph was strong at one time, and advanced to 80, but subsequently became weak, and declined to 78⅝. The dulness in Wabash at one time gave way to increased activity, and an advance from 69 to 72½, but later the stock reacted to 70¾, and the activity subsided. Early in the week, Northwestern shares advanced to 88 for common and 92¾ for preferred, on the declaration of 3½ per cent dividend on both classes, but later, the advance was partially lost, and the stocks were quiet. Boston, Hartford & Erie was aroused from its lethargy, and ran up from 8⅝ to 9⅝, but, in the late dealings, the advance was almost entirely lost. St. Paul common advanced from 53 to 55½, and afterwards declined to 54½. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined from 94¾ to 91 on the passage of the dividend. Canton declined from 105 to 101; Atlantic Mail from 14⅜ to 12⅜; Quicksilver, common, from 48⅜ to 43, and preferred from 55¼ to 52⅝. The fluctuations in the balance of the list were only ⅛ to 1 per cent, alternately up and down, and devoid of particular significance. The decline in the general market late in the week was partly in sympathy with Pacific Mail, but largely due to the fact that the great mass of operators were on the "long" side, waiting for some upward wave to sweep stocks off their hands at higher prices. At the final close, the business on the Stock Exchange was on a very moderate scale in contrast with the excitement and activity of the previous day.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $7,011,828; produce exports, $4,586,084, and specie exports, $315,323. Total merchandise imports since Jan. 1, $363,833,906, against $357,583,537 last year. Total exports of produce, $225,590,047, against $227,866,581 last year. Total exports of specie, $68,081,718, against $65,502,513 last year.

MONEY.

The bank statement is again unfavorable, but not notably so. The money market, to-day, opened active at 7 to 1-32c, but closed at 6@7. Discounts are unchanged at 10@12.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange closed dull. Gold declined from 112⅝ to 112¼ in the morning, but advanced in the afternoon.

BONDS.

Government Bonds closed quiet and unchanged, but firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour closed dull and lower for all grades under $8.25. Wheat was held firmly. Spring strong, and holders indifferent about selling. Winter better, and offered less freely. The estimate of the deficit in England is one hundred million bushels of wheat. Pork dull and unsettled; $13.25 bid, and $13.50 asked, for December; on the spot quoted at $13.75. A little extra prime sold at $11.75, and new clear at $17.00. Cut meats in good demand for fresh hams, and sales include 2,000, 15 lbs average, at 8¼c. Bacon, demand for future active. Long and short clear for January held at 7½c, and 7c bid. Long clear on the spot 6⅜c. Lard dull and rather unsettled.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Timber-Lands of Indiana, and Their Relation to Agriculture and Other Industries of the Prairie Country—To What Extent Farmers May Combine in Order to Protect Their Own Interests—The Rights of Monopolists.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 14, 1872.

The relation that mutually exists between the farmers of Illinois and Indiana has not been fully appreciated. The latter State supplies hard-wood timber for implements, wagons, and staves, and poplar and black-walnut lumber for furniture. The direct lines of railroad from these great forests are enabling manufacturers to locate in all of our prairie towns. Two years ago, when the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway was completed, the route through Indiana was among the forest-farms, small clearings with log-houses, with the exception of Covington and Crawfordsville. The clearings had been made by cutting down and burning the timber, thus adding a large expense to the cost of the land before crops could be made. When the road came, the farm that had the least cleared land was found to be the most valuable on account of the enhanced value of the timber. Last week I passed over this route, and from the Wabash to Indianapolis, found the country alive with industry, cutting and preparing this timber for market. Large quantities of staves, heading, wagon-stuff, plow-beams, and other material were being loaded for market, while vast amounts, covering acres of land, were piled up for seasoning. The staves for tight work are first split, and then run through a machine to shape them ready for the cooper; and a part have the edges prepared ready for setting up into casks. This oak timber is superior for cooperage on account of the absence of worm-holes, which are a drawback on most of the Michigan and Northern Indiana timber.

The common barrel of 32 gallons is nearly out of date, as the Michigan and Ohio cider-barrels hold only 27 gallons, and the whiskey—or alcohol—cask of 42 to 45 gallons is the one in common use, and is of the size of the lard-tierce. The staves for this sized cask are worth, dressed, or what is called butted staves, $25 per m., to which is added $8 for dressing the edges and shaping them for the cask. Eighteen staves and four pieces of heading are the number used for a cask. Eight m. are a car-load of these dressed staves. These staves now go to Pekin, Peoria, Lacon, and other points in our State, by the hundred thousand,—one firm taking 200 m., or 25 car-loads, this fall. The Illinois groves furnish an abundance of hickory-poles; but the use of hoop-iron is becoming so popular that, except for lard and pork-barrels, iron hoops will be exclusively used.

Thus are the great prairies supplied with the material that makes them more valuable and attractive year after year. The great forests of Indiana supply the material for packages for the shipment of the products of these rich treeless plains, that man found ready for the plow. But this is not all, for this same timber is giving employment to thousands of workmen in our villages; and these, in turn, purchase of our farmers the products of field, orchard, and garden—thus making a home-demand for many products at a largely-enhanced value.

It is a well-settled principle of political economy that no community can grow rich that sells its raw products to distant customers; and this has been pretty fully verified by the Illinois farmer, who has depended on a foreign demand for his crops. This cheap timber now enables the manufacturer to ship flour in barrels, his pork in tierces, and to compute with Michigan in apples, cider, and cider-vinegar; and thus gives an enhanced value to the product in a manufactured condition. It does more than this, for it makes a home-demand for the needs of hundreds of thousands, who are directly interested in giving to these products their new value.

Nearly all the grain from Central Illinois goes directly East by rail, and the returning cars may in part be filled with the products of the Hoosier forests. The whole Rocky Mountain region is destitute of hard wood, and this road and others will find a large profit in the transportation of this timber. The rich farming lands of Illinois, and her vast beds of coal, invite not only the husbandman, but the mechanic, to show her abundance. This vast piece of woodland that comes up to the Wabash, which was only a gloomy forest to us twenty years ago, has now a new value to the prairie country, for it is the foundation for supplying the material for vast manufacturing enterprises. Hereafter, instead of paying tribute to other States for these things, we shall send out to the world millions of dollars in value of manufactured goods annually.

Forests of hard wood disappear more slowly than those of pine, and are less liable to damage from forest-fires. The large trees are cut away, and give room to the second growth, which will have an increased value. We may, therefore, look forward to long years of mutual interest between the farmers and manufacturers of these two great States.

THE PRICE OF FARM CROPS.

WHITTIER, Lake Co., Ill., Dec. 2, 1872.

RURAL—SIR: I noticed in THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 27, and read with pleasure, your article on the price of farm products, etc. In this corner of the State, the people are generally small farmers, who generally buy and sell for cash,—credit at the stores being the exception. They produce a variety, and have usually something to sell at all seasons. Beef, pork, wool, mutton, butter, cheese, poultry, fruit, &c., are the products of the greater part of the farms. Still, the expenses of living and hired help keep the balance but small, if indeed it is found on the credit side at all; and, while our towns and cities thrive and are splendidly built up, the country shows no advance worth speaking of. Indeed, the farmer, too, generally lives poor and dresses poor. Necessaries, not luxuries, are his aim. The burlesque idea which proposes the stopping of trade, &c., is, of course, not practicable; but is there not a practicable way of farmers combining? While the railroad, warehouseman, and merchant grows rich out of the farmers' produce, the farmer grows poor. The question is, Can a share of these products be retained by the producer?

While all trades and guilds combine for mutual protection, and even carry out unlawful and unjust rules, the great farming class have the opposite quality, and repel each other. Our agricultural fairs are merely a strife to see which shall produce the biggest pumpkin or turnip, and not to see what can be done for general and mutual advantage. Now, what prevents a combination of cheese-producers controlling their own product and sales. A cheese-warehouse at Chicago, having samples of all the dairies of the Northwest, would be the depot that buyers would visit; there would be one profit saved to the farmer; and with this might be connected a wholesale department to supply the farmer with sugar, coffee, tea, salt, etc., by the quantity,—saving another profit. So of corn, pork, etc. If this proved a success, railroads would give us all the benefits of which large dealers avail themselves. But the principal advantage, in my estimation, would be in destroying the repelling system, and causing a feeling of mutual interest and a tendency to combination.

As an instance of combination for mutual benefit, I will notice an insurance company in this county. After paying out to Potsdam, etc., large sums, some "canny Scots" and others combined to mutually insure each other's property. This was merely on honor, but honor did it, and paid the small losses. The thing took, and from one or two towns it extends over the county, and our insurance (farm property) is almost nominal in cost. Insurance agents love us as the "Devil does holy water;" but a charter now protects us, and the Courts sustain us, and Chicago or Boston fires do not burn us.

My object in writing to you is to ask your opinion of the practicability of combination in some shape among farmers. We seem to be scattered like sheep without a shepherd, and a prey for every wolf or fox that takes a fancy to our mutton. I know that the farming interest of the Northwest is a big thing, and that the farmers are a great body to organize so as to act together; but it seems to me that a Congress of our wisest heads might, after a free discussion by the press, hit upon some general plan that might be the starting point for something good and useful. And I further believe that suitable men for Directors and other officers could be found, who would honestly and capably perform the duties devolved upon them.

I hope that you will give your views on this matter, through THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, or otherwise.

The late Mr. Greeley ever evinced a disposition to help the laboring classes, and, though much ridicule was thrown upon his book upon farming, still his advice was generally judicious. Yours truly,

N. VOSE.

This letter contains so many valuable suggestions that it is given entire. The facts stated, as regards the relative prosperity of town and country, are too true to risk a denial; but no long time has passed since it was the reverse, when the country led the town, and it is probable that each in its turn will yet have its day, and it is hoped that each will take better care to secure the results in their favor as occasion may arise. The farmers have been overtrading,—have used up the proceeds of the high prices that came to them during the War and after its close. The immense crops of the past two years have thrown a surplus on the market, and this only follows the law of trade. A large amount of capital now invested in rural pursuits will be turned into other channels, and new industries will spring up among us, and the farmer will again be on the road of prosperity.

Can farmers combine to force up prices? is a question presented on every hand. It is to be hoped that they cannot, for it is not desirable that such a state of things should exist. As the writer says, it is a big thing to organize such a condition of things. In fact, I think it is impossible. The policy that has formed so many rings and organized so many strikes is but short-lived, and will soon turn to torment those who have catered to this result. The commercial world must, to a great extent, be ruled by the laws of supply and demand. The immense earnings of the railroads cannot always be pooled for vast raids on the industry and commerce of the people, for the simple reason that the Courts and the people are having a more clear perception of the rights and uses of these corporations that have brought in their turn so much of activity, so much of good and of evil. If we are but patient and prudent, this great power will be brought into subjection for the good of all parties. The new conditions that steam and iron rails have made will need some new laws to make the new order of things work without friction; and it is just here where the farmers should combine, in order to select men for law-makers who comprehend the situation. We must send men of executive ability, instead of political shysters, to the Legislature.

The warehouse abuse has given way, and we may look forward to the correction of many other abuses. Railroad freights are slowly mending, and must in time come under some general system or laws that will hold them in check or from assuming the form of a monopoly. If the State can regulate the charges for hacks, drays, and expressmen in the cities, of landlords' charges and fees of Courts in the country, it most assuredly can regulate that for passage and freights on the railroads. There should be a law to prevent monopoly, but not to check enterprise. And, when the farmer claims the right to combine in order to force up the prices of his crops, it at once concedes the right of all other rings and combinations, which would produce a condition of things that might lead to a state of anarchy. These unholy alliances cannot long stand the pressure of knowledge, and will waste away, for they have within themselves the elements that in time will destroy them. Instead of combining for the same base end, the farmer should make war on all of these combinations. Neighborhoods may co-operate in the sale of their crops, and in the purchase of their supplies, when their object is to save the expense of middle-men, to obtain lower rates on account of large lots at more convenient time, or, in any manner, the lessening of expense.

In the case of dairies, there is a saving of labor, and the production of a superior article; but this cheese must go on the market at the proper time; it cannot be held, for the reason that it is a perishable commodity. The products of the farm must be sold in their proper time, for the seasons bring new occasion, and the old crops must be out of the way.

It is only necessary to educate the people by the aid of the press, and they, in turn, will educate the Courts. It is too late in the day to claim loyal prerogatives, and to enforce vested rights, that are opposed to the progress of the age. No Legislature has the right to yield the control of the public good to any corporation; and it is not in accordance with the genius of our laws that one man should have the right to do a thing that another may not do. While all should be alike protected in their persons and property, no one should have a special privilege without an adequate reason; and these special privileges must always be subject to the interests of the whole people. We have passed beyond the feudal age into one of equal rights, and all rings and combinations that come in the way must be crushed out. RURAL.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property, Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 14.—At Fort Dodge, Iowa, this afternoon, a fire, originating in the sleeping-car "City of Cairo," belonging to the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, destroyed the car, engine-house, and two cars. Two engines in the house at the time were rescued without sustaining any damage. Loss estimated at $8,000 to $10,000; no insurance.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The logging business in the Minneapolis district aggregates 179,722,250 feet, this year.

—Work on the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railway proceeds without any interruption by the cold weather, and is rapidly drawing towards a close.

—Recently 7,000 kangaroo hides were brought to San Francisco, and a delicate, soft leather was manufactured, which is said to have been less brittle and less permeable to water than calf-skin.

—The Yale School of Journalism, it seems, still flourishes; and so it will continue to do so long as the fool-killer preserves his present masterly inactivity.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Immigration is still pushing Westward. The Counties of Ford and Pawnee, in Kansas, have just been organized, having a population of from 300 to 500 each.

—Abednego Robinson, of Stratham, N. H., was attacked by a bull and trampled under the animal's hoofs on Friday. His recovery is doubtful. His three sons killed the bull with powder, lead, axes, and sledge-hammers.

—A lady correspondent wants the street railway companies to provide longer straps in the cars, so that, when ladies have to stand, they may have something to hold by. The present straps are too short for ladies to reach without great inconvenience.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just appointed three Commissioners to locate, superintend, and adjudicate in the matter of building a union depot in Fitchburg. They are George M. Brooks, of Concord; Abram Firth, of Boston; and Leonard Huntress, of Tewksbury.

—An important meeting was held at Northampton, Mass., Monday evening, to consider the raising of funds for the new Smith College. A letter was read from Prof. Park, of Andover in which he said that little aid could be expected from Boston at present, and urged the Connecticut Valley to take the matter in its own hands. Prof. Tyler, of Amherst, said that Northampton should erect the first building, to be used for a hall, chapel, and recitation-rooms. A resolve was finally carried that it was the sense of the meeting that Northampton should raise $75,000 to erect the first building, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the Trustees as to the best method of raising the money. Captain Enos Parsons and George W. Hubbard pledged $1,000 each.

—Chief Maloy, of Albany, N. Y., received another despatch from J. M. Graves, Sheriff of Washington County, Ind., asking for full particulars by mail of the Waterford bank robbery, and, thinking there might be something in it, the Chief communicated with the officials of the Waterford Bank. In answer to the communication, the Directors stated that they had received several such despatches, and had paid no attention to them. Chief Maloy thinks it strange that the authorities should pay no attention to a telegram from a Sheriff, but very quietly remarked that if the bank officials could stand it he could, and, therefore, he should not take any further trouble in the matter.

—Lansing B. Mizner, of Benicia, Cal., is endeavoring to secure a patent to a strip of land some thirty or forty feet wide and five miles long, on the south side of the Carquinez Straits, comprising about two hundred acres. This is in defiance of a law excluding such lands from sale within two miles of any town or village. This is evidently a speculative scheme to enable Lansing to squeeze somebody. The land is useless for any practical purpose; but, should it be required for a ferry, or railroad, or landing, or should it become necessary at some future time to widen the Straits to increase their capacity for discharging the interior waters at flood time, this enterprising citizen of Benicia would have these business enterprises at a disadvantage. If he gets this patent without a lawsuit, somebody besides Mizner will be to blame.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

There is splendid sleighing in New Hampshire.

—T. L. Williams, a member of the last Legislature of Minnesota, lost his life by a fire which destroyed his house, near Austin, last week.

—At Ridgefield, Ill., a week ago, a freight train was wrecked; and, on Friday, in removing the *debris* of a lumber-car, the bodies of two men were found. They are supposed to have been stealing a ride.

—A New Bedford (Mass.) liquor-dealer refuses to pay for $2,000 worth of liquors purchased on credit, and has brought suits to recover $10,0... paid for liquors, on the ground that the sales were in violation of law.

—It is a remarkable circumstance that every cent of aid Vassar College has ever received has been from men. The only gift ever received from a woman was a contribution of a hundred or two volumes to the library.

—Justice in Kansas is more certain and more severe than in New York. The penalty there for nearly killing one's wife and quite killing one's servant is a fine of $5; and this penalty was sternly enforced by a Kansas Court last week.

—The St. Louis case of Maguire vs. Mary L. Tyler *et al.* has been in Court, in various forms, for a period of twenty-five years. The property involved is located just above the Old Mound, St. Louis, and is valued at half a million of dollars.

—The *Journal de Paris* gives the following figures for the French army during the coming year: Total effective force, 454,170 men, of whom 212,044 are infantry, 60,044 cavalry, 51,... artillery, 8,000 "equipages militaires," 29,1... gensdarmes, and 14,804 miscellaneous.

—"Willy Clark," the lad who confessed to placing an obstruction on the track of the Boston & Albany Railroad, near Chester, Mass., some days ago, with a view to throwing a train from the track, has been on trial before the Criminal Court at Springfield, and was on Tuesday found guilty by the jury, after forty minutes deliberation. The plea offered in his defence is imbecility.

—There is a report of a terrible crime having been committed in the town of Dorchester, N. H. It is stated that a man named Follansbee gave his little boy, aged 14 years, an allotted task of labor which the child failed to perform, and that he was not seen alive afterward by any one outside of the family. The circumstances of the lad's death are such that there is strong reason for believing that he was whipped to death by his inhuman father.

—All the lands and franchises recently belonging to the Gila Railroad Company, at San Diego, were transferred on the 4th inst. to the Texas & Pacific Road, the latter Company obtaining an undisputed title, clear of all claims from the late Gila or the Memphis & El Paso organization, to an immensely valuable property, at a cost to the citizens of San Diego not exceeding $76,5... The property consists of 9,000 acres of land, including over 800 acres of water-frontage, the right of way to the Colorado River, and the bridge privilege, all valued at not less than $3,000,000. The people of that city are, of course, highly elated over the result of the negotiations.

—Mr. Winsor, Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, makes his report for the month of November, from which it appears that there were taken, in that time, for home use, 37,8... volumes, and for hall use, 3,180 volumes, being a daily average of 1,633 volumes. The whole number of volumes taken since May 1 is 243,0..., an increase of 51,179 over the same period last year. The number of notices to delinquent readers sent during the month was 2,705. The number of persons using the reading rooms during the month was 20,687, a daily average of 8... The accession of volumes during the month has been 953. The whole number of volumes now in the library is 200,030, and pamphlets, 100,7... The registration has been, for the month, 9..., daily average, 39.

PERSONAL.

Isaac H. Bromley is at work on the New York *Sun.*

—Dr. and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe have not gone South, notwithstanding the newspaper reports to this effect. The doctor is convalescent in Boston.

—Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has appointed Robert C. Fulton, of Urbana, Common Pleas Judget *vice* Ichabod Corwin, deceased.

—The Rev. John Miley, D. D., formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridgeport, Ct., has been elected Professor of Sacred Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, N. Jersey.

—Mrs. Sickles, the wife of our Minister in Madrid, has presented her husband with a son. He has been christened Edwin Stanton, after the late Secretary Stanton.

—Mrs. Maria Jourdan Westmoreland, of Atlanta, has gone to New York to superintend the publication of her second novel, "Clifford Troup," a Georgia story, in which the Hon. A. H. Stephens appears as the Hon. Be... Hall.

—This paragraph is still going the rounds among those newspapers with which the paste is mightier than the pen: "Mrs. A. M. Griswold, wife of the Cincinnati 'Fat Contributor,' has started for Europe to be present at the *debut* of her sister, Miss Benson, on the lyric stage, which event will take place shortly at Milan." As Mrs. Griswold's start was made some eight or ten months ago, it is about time the fierce career of this paragraph was curbed.

—It was telegraphed in the Associated Press despatches, the other day, that General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, had shot a desperado named Merrill. The Lexington *Observer* denies it thus:

1. He killed so many Indians when a boy, that he never has wanted to kill anybody since.
2. He never has carried, and never expects to carry a pistol to shoot anyone with.
3. He was not at Williamstown, and never heard of the man George Merrill before.

Of course this will remind the classical reader of the fellow's defence who was sued for breaking a hole in his neighbor's kettle: First, he never borrowed the kettle; second, there was a hole in it when he got it; and, third, it was whole when he returned it. General Combs is unanimously acquitted.

Testimony In Re Credit Mobilier.

Extract from a private letter to the Springfield Republican.

I am glad you do not let that Credit Mobilier affair drop, as if it had been a campaign slander. There is meat in that cocoanut. There is one point you do not seem to make on Oakes Ames. His letters, which are not disputed nor questioned, prove *one* or *two* things, either that he bribed members of Congress, or that he robbed his associates under that pretense. The fact is he did both. About 20 per cent of the money went to ——, ——, and other Republicans and various Democrats. The rest of it was gobbled by the great American Shovel himself. The pretence was not to *secure* legislation, so much as to prevent investigation. Ames stole three-fourths of the money, and he needed it to make up what was stolen from him by Mansfield and Sam. Griffen, in their joint speculation supplying the Rebel army of the Red River with arms, ammunition, etc., in exchange for cotton,—schemes carried out under paper from General Banks, in command of the Gulf Department. The facts can all be discovered from the Mansfield proceedings in bankruptcy before the Commissioner in New Orleans. I can say of the Credit Mobilier what Æneas said of the siege of Troy: "All of which I saw, and part of which I was."

End of a Libel Suit.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 14.—The libel suit of Dr. H. M. Harvey against the publishers of the *Democrat* (German) and the *Courier*, of this city, after three days of trial, resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The jury remained out until 2 o'clock this morning.

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... State Horticultural Society.

... Discussion of Climate, Soil, and Products.

...rm-Signals on the Plains—Tree-Planting on the Public Lands.

...Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11, 1872.

...e great influx of population into the vast ... splendid agricultural domain of Kansas, ...hin the past few seasons, gives especial value ... the discussions of the State Horticultural ...ety, whose sixth annual meeting is now in ...sion. Multitudes of readers of THE TRIB..., in this State and abroad, among those de... ...ning to make homes in this region, that seems ...fect in all the requisites for human homes, ... be interested by a *resume* of the operations ... discussions of the session at more length ... is warranted in transmission by telegraph. ...is Society met at Topeka, in the Senate ...mber of the Capitol, on Tuesday, Dec. 10. ... the regular officers were present and in their ...e. The attendance of annual members was ... quite so large as in some years past, but all ... were present were very regular in their at...dance and alive to business. The exercises ... of an entirely different and higher ... than in former years. The annual "grind-...out" of the fruit-lists was entirely dispensed ..., and, in their place, practical essays and ...rict reports were substituted. The efforts of ...ner years have, in a great measure, been lost, ...use the Society lacked the funds to publish ...lume of their transactions. Last year, how..., the Legislature passed a law making an ...opriation to the Society, and now their first ...me of transactions has been passed ...ugh the press and is ready for the binding. ...e magnificent exhibitions of fruits made by ... Society at the American Pomological Society meetings in Philadelphia and Richmond, ...again at fairs and fruit-shows in California, ... York, and Boston, and the laurels thus ... have been the theme of many newspaper ...graphs, have been cheered to the echo, and ... done more to influence immense immi...tion into this young Commonwealth than ... one other effort. This accounts, in a great ...ure, for the astonishing increase of 42,000 ..., equal to a population of 200,000, within ... last two years. But for the substantial aid ...ished by the Commission of Immigration of ... State, the Kansas Horticultural Society ...d not have made these efforts, which have ... the State such favorable notoriety.

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... the discussion following this resolution, it ...hown that the proper varieties of trees ...ble for the Plains were not yet fully known, ...use the effort of Colonel Elliott and Mr. S. ...elsey are as yet unsatisfactory in some ...s, and will have to be continued for some ... to arrive at conclusive results. There was ...oubt, however, in the minds of any of the ...bers of ultimate success.

STORM-SIGNALS ON THE PLAINS.

...EREAS, It appears to be the case that storms cov... very large areas sometimes originate, or first ...st themselves, in the open Plains east of the ... Mountains and north of the Rio Grande, ex... to unknown limits northwardly over the ...ippi Valley, sometimes accompanied by a ... of temperature; and

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...olved, That we respectfully invite the attention ... Chief Signal Officer to the necessity and im... of establishing Signal Stations in the Plains ...stern Kansas and in regions southward and ...westward; and that, in our opinion, Congress ...serve the public interest by such appropria... as may be required to insure the fullest vigor ...iciency of the Signal-Service Bureau.

... principal points brought out by this reso... was the absolute necessity of more Signal ...ns to the west and southwest of the moun... and beyond, in order to forecast the prob... of the weather for Kansas and Mis..., and the fact that, with these new sta... the Signal Officer at St. Louis could pub... "probabilities" more local and extended ... States named than could be embodied ... reports made up at Washington, D. C. ... it is remembered that often, by the la... single day in gathering hay, stacking ... protecting or taking up nursery stock, or ... housing of live stock from impending ... or frosts, hundreds, if not thousands, of ... may be saved to the farmer, fruit-grower, ...k-master, the benefits which a proper ...edge of meteorology, and especially timely ... of approaching storms, would confer on ...rmer, will be apparent to every reflecting ... In this connection, the essay of Profes... H. Tice upon Meteorology, delivered ... Society in the evening session of the first ... was very opportune, though not noticed in ...gular programme. Meteorology is a fav... study with the "Sage of Cheltenham," as ...or Tice is familiarly called; and, if any ... able to handle this subject, he is the man; ... was apparent that the popular mind needs ...on line and precept upon precept on this ... in order to give it the attention which it ...

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...yman recommends only two varieties ...al cultivation in Kansas, viz: the Con... the Ives. He gave extended tables of ... rainfall, and barometric conditions of ... Ohio, Kansas, and other States, and ...d that "No other State excels Kansas ... climatic condition as a grape-growing ... In years of failure, it was due to the ... of moisture. He singled out the "Nor... ...n which to vent his especial wrath. "It ... for the table, nor for wine, in a refined ... do not want it; it has no flavor, and is ... to get drunk on." Of course, he does ...courage the amateur cultivation of such ... the Catawba, Herbemont, Delaware, ...ylor, etc., in special localities.

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d it become necessary at some future time don the Straits to increase their capacity scharging the interior waters at flood time nterprising citizen of Benicia would have business enterprises at a disadvantage. If s this patent without a lawsuit, somebody s Mizner will be to blame.—San Francisco icle.

re is splendid sleighing in New Hampshire.

L. Williams, a member of the last Legis of Minnesota, lost his life by a fire which yed his house, near Austin, last week.

Ridgefield, Ill., a week ago, a freight was wrecked; and, on Friday, in removing ebris of a lumber-car, the bodies of two were found. They are supposed to have stealing a ride.

New Bedford (Mass.) liquor-dealer refuses y for $2,000 worth of liquors purchased on and has brought suits to recover $10,000 or liquors, on the ground that the sales n violation of law.

is a remarkable circumstance that every of aid Vassar College has ever received has from men. The only gift ever received woman was a contribution of a hundred volumes to the library.

ustice in Kansas is more certain and more than in New York. The penalty there for killing one's wife and quite killing one's t is a fine of $5; and this penalty was y enforced by a Kansas Court last week.

he St. Louis case of Maguire vs. Mary L. et al. has been in Court, in various forms period of twenty-five years. The property ved is located just above the Old Mound Louis, and is valued at half a million of

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Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

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AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Letter from S. M. Booth.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The question at issue in the Louisiana quarrel has a deeper significance than the success or defeat of the Warmoth or Kellogg party, and partizanship must be blind indeed not to see that the very existence of the State Governments is imperilled by the pretensions set up by the President, that he has a right to decide upon contested elections in the States, and determine who are and who are not chosen as State officers. What are the facts in the case? No one disputes that the Greeley Electoral and the McEnery State tickets had the most votes. But the plea is, that, if those who were not allowed to register had been registered, and had voted, as it is claimed they would, for the Administration ticket, it would have been elected. And affidavits are produced to show this fact. But these affidavits are *ex-parte*; they may be false or forgeries, and the pretended affiants may not be legal voters, nor even have an existence. And this spurious Legislature, composed of members whom nobody pretends were ever elected,—declared elected without even a canvass of the votes by those declaring them elected,—proceed to impeach the legal Governor, whom all parties recognized as Governor of the State, revolutionize the State Government, abolish State Courts, install new officers, and then call upon the President to approve their work and sustain this high-handed usurpation.

Nor is this all. The United States District Judge, Durrell,—himself said to be an aspirant for the United States Senate, and a suppliant to this spurious Legislature for votes to elect him,—was invoked to decide upon the election, to say who should be the Board of Canvassers,—to restrain Governor Warmoth from discharging the duties of his office; and he promptly responded, and, by his order, surrounded and filled the State House with Federal troops, and prohibited the members of the Legislature from assembling in their own hall, unless they promised fealty to the usurping body. And all this, too, when the State Courts were open to decide all these questions, and had decided them. Nay, it was because the State Court decided against them, or that it was believed it would, that the revolutionists appealed to the United States District Court. Judge Durrell had no more jurisdiction in this case than Judge Blodgett would have if Governor Koerner should ask him to decide that he was elected Governor instead of Governor Oglesby. It was sheer usurpation, and such an outrageous violation of the rights of the State that I am amazed that the press and public men of all parties do not protest against it. And if the President has, as the telegrams assert, given his official sanction to these usurpations, and ordered the army to uphold them, he has committed the greatest blunder of his life. For, if this precedent is sustained, any United States District Judge, in any State, may overturn the State Government at his pleasure, and make the Judicial, Executive, and army the instruments to execute his decrees.

Warmoth may be a scoundrel, and thousands of voters may have been refused registration, and thus have been deprived of the right of voting; but, these facts being granted, the remedy is in the State authorities, the Courts, and the people. The contingency provided by the Constitution for Federal interposition had not arisen, and the interference of the United States authorities,—Courts or President,—is without warrant of law, and subversive of all State governments. It was an invasion of the State by the Federal authorities to decide questions pertaining wholly to the State authorities. It is Imperialism of the boldest type. And the fact that so little outcry has been made against it shows how far we have already drifted toward a Central Government and the abolition of State authority.

This is not the first unwarrantable interference of Federal officers with the legislation and politics of Louisiana. Collector Casey—so the Congressional Investigating Committee reported—attempted to bribe a former Legislature, and used a United States vessel to carry away enough of its members beyond the reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent the assembling of a quorum. And yet the President retains this man in office. United States troops were employed to control and overawe a State Nominating Convention, and have now again been employed to determine the political complexion of the Legislature. What shall the end of these things be? Are the States to be Mexicanized, and our President to play the *role* of Santa Anna?

This matter should be settled wholly irrespective of parties or partisan feeling. Better that both sets of claimants for the Legislature and State offices in Louisiana should be buried in the Gulf of Mexico, than that the State authority should be unlawfully trodden underfoot by the Federal Government. And, if this usurpation is sustained, the United States Government is changed from a Republic of States to a Centralized Imperialism.

S. M. BOOTH.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The independence and candor of THE TRIBUNE produce the conviction that it will publish a communication, even if it reflects on the conduct of the press. Perhaps, too, a sufficient time has elapsed to allow a fair consideration of the questions recently presented by the case against the editor and proprietor of the *Journal* for contempt.

Every jurist and every intelligent lawyer knows that a Court has the power to attach and punish for contempt, where the act is not committed in the presence of the Court, unless prohibited by a statute. The power has been exercised for three centuries wherever the common law prevails. Congress passed such a prohibitory law in 1831; Pennsylvania, and perhaps other States, have done likewise. The fact that such legislation was adopted in those cases implies that, without it, the Court possessed the power. In Illinois, no such statute exists, and the common law is the rule of procedure. Therefore, the Supreme Court had the *power* to issue the attachment against Wilson and Shuman for an alleged contempt, and, if the facts justified it, to punish them. If the law is not just or proper, the Legislature must change it before a Court in this State can be denounced for administering it in a proper case.

The propriety of exercising the power must depend on the facts tending to show that the offence has been committed, in the first place; and, in the next, on the policy of asserting it in the particular case. It may be said with force that, if a Court ascertains that a contempt has been committed, it is its duty to punish, without regard to consequences or the policy of such a proceeding. On the other hand, it may be asserted, with equal force, that justice will be better promoted by disregard of an act which, although an offence, has been harmless. It was on this question of the policy of exercising the power in the *Journal* case that the Justices of the Supreme Court differed, and not on the right to punish for an act committed out of the presence of that tribunal. The majority of the Court conscientiously believed it to be their official duty, which they had sworn to discharge without fear or favor, to punish an offence brought to their notice by the Attorney General; while the minority, just as honestly, believed that it was against sound public policy to exercise a power from which there was no appeal, and in which the accused was deprived of a trial by jury to ascertain the facts.

There is room for a difference of opinion as to the justice of the common-law rule as it now exists in this State, and as to the propriety of punishing a newspaper-publisher for an article reflecting upon, and intended to influence the action of, an appellate tribunal; and no man is to be censured for honestly advocating either side of those propositions.

A contempt of Court is not a personal insult to the individual who presides; it must be such an act as weakens respect for the tribunal, and in some way interferes, or tends to interfere, with the enforcement of the law. Disorder in the Court-room is to be suppressed because it interferes with the administration of justice, and not because it is personally offensive. Disobedience to an order, or disregard of the process, of a Court, is to be punished because private and public rights must be enforced, and not because it is disrespectful to the person who made the order or executes the process. An act out of the presence of the Court, which is not disobedience to an order or disregard of process, such as tampering with a juror, approaching a Judge, suborning a witness, or interference in any mode with the decision of a pending cause, is a crime, called contempt, against public justice, and as such is to be punished, and not because it offends the official. The *Journal* and other newspapers have presumed very much on the ignorance and credulity of their readers when they have asserted that the Supreme Court of Illinois have claimed the power to punish for censure of the Court, or any of its Judges, for a decision made. No such claim was ever set up by any tribunal. The Rafferty case was pending before the Supreme Court, which was to decide whether the judgment of the Criminal Court was to be affirmed or reversed; and the *Journal* then published an article, for which its editor and publisher were fined. The sole ground on which the punishment was, or could be, inflicted, was, that the article was *intended* to influence the action of the Court in that case. The question of *intent* was to be decided in that, as in every other case, from the language used. The parties did not, however, deny such an intention; they merely disavowed any intention to treat the Court with personal disrespect, and distinctly set up the right to publish, as the proprietors of a newspaper, such an article. Whatever may have been the necessity of action by the Court in the first instance, there was not room for doubt when this answer to the rule was made. The return was intended to insult the Court, and assert the right to do an act which would overthrow every Court in the land, destroy liberty, and establish an irresponsible despotism.

The freedom of the press is said to be in danger. If it is intended to say that it is an unsafe rule of law to allow the proprietor of a public newspaper to be censured and punished by a Judge who holds the position of prosecutor, jury, and Judge, and that the law ought to be changed, I have no quarrel with the proposition. But, if it is claimed, as it seems to be, that the freedom of the press demands the removal of all restraints, so that the result of a suit in a Court of justice may be influenced or controlled, it is a proposition which must fill the world with alarm. While freedom of the press is guaranteed by both Federal and State Constitutions, it is liable for its abuse, and an impartial trial is secured to every person.

There must be some mode by which justice can be administered without interference; otherwise no man is safe in his life, liberty, property, or reputation. If the present rule of law is dangerous, let a better one be adopted by the Legislature, which will prevent the interference of the press, as well as all persons, with the result of a suit in a judicial tribunal.

The law of Congress of 1831, which took away the power of a Court to hold as contempt any act not committed in presence of the Court, or in disobedience to its orders or process, also enacted that all such acts which interfered with a pending suit should be a crime, and punished under an indictment, by fine or imprisonment.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the *Journal* very much mistakes the opinions of the bar or the public if it believes that its course is justified or approved. I will volunteer some advice to it without fee; and that is, if the Supreme Judges had not the *power* to impose the fine, a suit can be maintained against the four members of the Court who inflicted it, and that suit can be tried before a court of its own choice, and a jury of the people; and, if it obtains a verdict and judgment, it will be final, because the defendants cannot sit in their own case. If the Court had the power, but exercised it in a case not warranted by law, the majority may be removed from office by the representatives of the people. But, if the *Journal* does not like a law suit or legislative fight, let the issue be made on the election of Chief Justice Lawrence, in his district, next June, as it seems inclined to do, and see how it comes out.

LAW AND ORDER.

THE APIARY.

Normal Condition of Bee-Culture South and North of the Ohio, Compared with Present Condition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Dec. 14, 1872.

I have been often asked the question if the Southern States were not more favorable to bee-keeping than the more Northern,—that is, the States south of the Ohio River, and those north of it. If we are to judge by the size and success of commercial apiaries, we must answer in the negative; but, if we look at the great number of small apiaries attached to the homesteads for family use, we must answer in the affirmative; and yet this does not give a fair answer as regards the relative value of the two sections for this purpose. While the two sections have many things in common, there are many things that materially differ, and one of these is the habits and pursuits of the people.

If we cast a glance at the normal condition of the two sections, we will find that the South had vastly the advantage in climate, that gave a long-continued season of flowers, and a mild winter. The bee being the companion of man, it was but natural that it flowed over the Alleghenies with the first waves of emigration, and took up its abode in the great forests toward the Mississippi, and from that period kept in the van, and in a short time the whole of those great forests was filled with honey by bees returned to a condition of self-dependence, like the wild bee of the olden time. This was the history of the bee only to a limited extent throughout the Northwest. It is true that great prairies intervened; but there were, also, great, wide-spreading forests in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Northern Wisconsin, Southern Illinois, with the river-forests of the Illinois, the Mississippi, and the Missouri. Thus, we see that, in the normal condition, from physical causes, the States south of the Ohio had vastly the advantage, and from this we might draw the inference that that section has superior advantages.

But we must not lose sight of the changes that settlement effects in climatic and other conditions of a new country. The woodman's axe levels the forests, and the farmer's plow upturns the vernal, the summer, and the autumn flowers. The flowery trees disappear, and we cut off the bee-pasturage. Thus man destroys the very paradise of the honey-bee in founding his new home, and turning the forest in fields of grain, of pasture, and of meadow, and the flowers of the towering magnolia, the tulips, the cucumber and lesser trees disappear when these trees are turned over for the use of commerce. Then even the forget-me-nots, and the thousand annuals, biennials, and perennials, that carpeted the forests, are tramped out by the grazing herd or turned under by the plow. This is what man, with his civilization, has done with the natural pasturage of the bee.

The same system has been pursued in both sections. So far as culture has progressed, it has carried disaster to the hives and homes of this insect, so useful to man. Among the 20,000 insects that have their home in the country under consideration, the honey-bee is the only one that ministers directly to the use of man; and, in all the countries of the world, we can only add two others,—the silk-worm and the coccus, or cochineal insect; and these are more a matter of luxury than of use.

Now that we have nearly destroyed the natural resources of the honey-bee, both for its food and material for honey and its home, we must consider its art or artificial condition.

At the South there yet remain remnants of the old resources, while the same may be said of the North. There linger in the old forests of the South specimens of the giant magnolia, tulip, and basswood, the wide-spreading honey-locust, the cane-brakes and reeds that border the bayous. But the summer-drouth is also there, and the clover family have a feeble hold on the soil. At the North, we also have the reedy lakes and moist borders of the streams, and here the clover family live and flourish with native vigor. Here also come the drouth and the fierce shocks of winter, that sometimes shake our faith in the progress of our chosen pursuit. These are pictures of truth, not of imagination; but, when we look further, we find at the North great, thriving apiaries, rich in honey, and full of healthful vigor that challenges our admiration; while every homestead at the South has its two, three, or a dozen hives, that give to the rural population an abundant supply of this useful food and coveted luxury. In the one section, the homes of the rural population are the recipients; while, at the North, commerce steps in and demands that it shall be one of the elements of trade and exchange.

We must not forget that the changes that we noticed are continued from the same causes, though they are more slow, but yet quite as sure; and to this end we must provide by art what art has destroyed of nature. In doing this, we need not plan great forests, but we may plant trees to a limited extent, like the basswood and the locust; we may sow clover, buckwheat, and other honey-producing plants, that may have a commercial value in addition to one for honey; and it is to this end that we must bend our energies, and it is this that, in the future, will settle the question asked, which of the two sections is most desirable for the bee-keeper?

ELLA.

THE NINE O'CLOCK RULE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Not having time to-day to make out a report of the doings of the Humane Society for the past week, it occurs to me that the relation of a little incident which happened to-day (Saturday), may be of interest to your readers, as indicating the strong feeling which our citizens entertain in regard to our action about the public school children, and which shows that they certainly do not look upon our course as a "humbug," however some of members of the Board of Education may regard it. In my absence, a gentleman of wealth and standing called at my office, for the express purpose of contributing $50 to the fund of our Society, prompted solely, as he said, by the manner in which we have taken up this matter. In the course of the conversation, he stated that he, himself, during the present winter, seeing the little creatures shivering in the cold, went to the engineer of one of our public schools, and entreated him to open the doors, but to no avail, as the engineer said they were not allowed entrance until 9 o'clock. Respectfully,

EDWIN LEE BROWN,
President Illinois Humane Society.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1872.

To the Tribune Editors—Sunday:

You niver can be after telling how pleased we and all our nabors was the other day when we saw you took part with our poor little children myself has got 7 and all the familis round has plenty more i am 61 ears old and tommy was 9 when my old man died he is going to sell the tribune as soon as he learns figurs to make change and may god bless you i send 3 children to the pay scool and it bothers my old soul to death to tell how to get them there to the rule this coald freezin wether if they gets there fore the rule time they they are just kept frozin out till they are most a freezin like a lot of little wee pigs for they cant get in cause its agin the rules and if they are a minute to late every mothers child is sint to the offis and then may the Saints of St patick take care of the last one of em tommy says mister marimen is awful ugly and looks like a ippotamis and roals his eys at em and makes such faces that he scars em almost to death and then wants to no where are the noats So after they cry al round back they come home for the little noats and with the big drops coming down my old face i drops my washin when i have not a minute to lend as the little ones must have bread as well as Scool but no help for it must do just as they say or the master says shant come to Scool no more as i have a little bit of book larning i do most of the writing for our nabors so we makes up the little noats give ther faces a little wipe and they make another start and the dere little divils are So Scared youd think they were all going to the bridewel and by the time they get back god bless you Scool is out and the whole of em comes blubberin back home it pears to me to be a meraculus if ever one of em ever gets back in his Seat at Scool they dont pear to care about lessins but must have the rules it is all they seem to want our little ones to learn and now the rules are the bloody death of So many of our little ones in this coald winter we hear the peace you put in the tribune made some of these teacher folks squele and now would you put in another Some time and may god bless you.

MARY ——
And many others Kinzie street
chicago illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When Dumb Animals cry out their gladness,—when cripples take up their beds and walk,—when Rheumatism is banished,—stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, we may well inquire into the secrets of the wonderful Centaur Liniment. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

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Imitations and counterfeits of an established, popular restorative, although mischievous in their direct effects, are indirectly beneficial in some respects. They teach the community to rate at its just value the preparation that has been simulated and pirated. The reputation and sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, have been greatly enhanced by the attempts that have been made to supplant it. The dupes of imposture who from time to time have been induced by plausible falsehoods to try some worthless succedaneum for the standard tonic of America, have invariably returned to it in an enthusiastic frame of mind, ready to champion its merits to the uttermost. The warmest panegyrists of its preventive and curative properties are those who have weighed the nostrums of envious adventurers in the balance and found them wanting. In a pecuniary point of view, all attempts to undermine the popularity of this medicine have proved advantageous to the proprietors, and except for the sake of protecting the public the game of exposure would not be worth the candle.

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The steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched from Portland:

Scandinavian	14th Dec.	Sarmatian	4th Jan.
Prussian	21st Dec.	Moravian	11th Jan.
Peruvian	28th Dec.	Polynesian	18th Jan.

Rates of passage from Portland:

Cabin. $70 to $80 Gold | Steerage. $30 Cur'ncy

ALLAN & CO.,
TEMPORARY OFFICE, Nos. 12 and 13 Oriental Building, LA SALLE-ST.

Anchor Line.

The new and powerful steamships of this popular line sail regularly EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from the Company's Pier, No. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, with goods and passengers for

Glasgow, Liverpool, and all parts of Great Britian, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe.

FARE PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

To or from British and Irish ports	$30.00
To or from Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, &c.	35.00
To or from Bremen, Gottenberg, Bergen, &c.	38.00

First Cabin, fare $60 to $95, and return tickets at reduced rates.

Send for circular giving full information.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green, New York, and 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL	Thursday, Dec. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Dec. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Dec. 28, 3 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports	$30.00
To or from German Ports	35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports	38.00

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY,

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

ADVANTAGES: Unsurpassed for Music, Painting, French and German. [illegible] culture; common sense views of life; true refinement; Christian womanhood. Winter term begins Dec. 12, 1872. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

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Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in localities not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

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Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

ORIGINAL LITERARY, ART, AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

LITERARY EXCELLENCE

To any published in this country, while its careful collation of the news of the daily editions constitute it an unsurpassed compendium of the

FRESHEST TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Among the writers on home themes the contributions of RURAL will hold their place and increase the wide reputation already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

"FARM AND GARDEN,"

For years welcome in a multitude of Western homes. We shall furnish also a large variety of articles on social topics.

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20 copies, one year	20.00
50 copies, one year	45.00

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‡ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:30 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	†10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
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Splendid Holiday Chromo,

MOTHER IS OUT,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st. 19 Twenty-second-st.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—The Farm and Garden—General News Items—Personal.
THIRD PAGE—Kansas Letter—Affairs in Louisiana—Contempt of Court—The Apiary—Railroad Time Table—Tribune Prospectus—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Louisiana Case; The Credit Mobilier Investigation; The French Floods—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—The Pulpit: Sermons Delivered Yesterday by Revs. Swing, Swazey, and Thomas—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.
SEVENTH PAGE—New York Letter—Literary Notes—The Law Courts—Local Communications—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Bridgeport v. Stock Yards; Which is the Best Locality for the Slaughtering and Rendering Establishments — Miscellaneous, Local, and Telegraphic News—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fun." Operatic Bagatelle.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Julius Cæsar."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "Lady of Lyons."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Robin Hood."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Morlacchi Troupe. "The Scout."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME—THAT PLEASANT and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

ALWAYS USE LILLY & PHELAN'S AROMATIC Liquid Pepsin for dyspepsia, indigestion, morning sickness, and all stomach derangements. Very agreeable and effective. A pint bottle will be sent by express free on receipt of price, $1.50. LILLY & PHELAN, Evansville, Ind. See testimony in yesterday's Tribune, sixth page, first column.

THE HARVEST OF THE HEAD.—WHEN THE comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibers every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief may be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as the vitalizing application is regularly continued.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 16, 1872.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has been forced by the outcry against the lowering of its rates of insurance to return to its old premiums.

Vice President Colfax is in Washington, and tells his friends that his acceptance of the chief editorship of the New York *Tribune* is still a matter of conversation merely.

Senator Sumner's health is in so precarious a condition that, by the advice of his physicians, he will abstain, as far as possible, from all debate, and, for the present, will allow his oblivion resolution to lie on the calendar.

Whether Civil Service Reform has any strength in Congress will be seen in a few days, when debate begins on a report, about to be submitted, in which the Civil Service Committee of the House will put the rules of the Civil Service Commission into the form of law.

The newspapers of Central America are devising a plan for consolidating the five States of Central America into one Republic as the thirteen colonies of North America were made the United States. Our constitution is to be their model.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the law of that State prohibiting the sale of "spirituous liquors" on Sunday, does not apply to beer or other fermented liquors. This decision will furnish new ammunition for the controversy between our Temperance Bureau and the Personal Liberty League.

None of our Indian tribes have been more intractable than the Apaches of Northern Arizona, who are now being slaughtered by the United States soldiers. Two detachments of troops are hunting them down in every direction. One hundred of the savages have been killed, a large number wounded, and their camps and stores destroyed wherever found.

Attorney General Williams tells Senator Spencer that his election by the Republican Legislature of Alabama is legal, and that no election by the new Legislature is called for. Notwithstanding this utterance of the Federal oracle, there seems to be a feeling in Alabama in favor of a new election for Senator, which Spencer does not fear, as he believes himself to have a majority of seven.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* hits the vitals of the postal telegraph scheme when it says "that the whole pretence of making the mail service a benevolence to the poor and taxing the shirts on their backs to make up the deficiency is a fraud." Not more than one tax payer in a hundred uses the telegraph oftener than two or three times a year, or has any occasion to use it oftener. Yet it is proposed to tax all these in order to furnish cheap telegraphing to brokers, produce dealers, newspapers, merchants, and bankers, who have not petitioned for a postal telegraph.

The testimony of one of the servants of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the investigation of the cause and management of the fire, indicates great carelessness of human life by the proprietors and employes. The girl testified that when she left her room, there was no fire on the stair-landing outside, and that she ran down to the laundry without meeting fire. This included a passage through three separate stories, at each of which she gave the alarm. When she reached the laundry she saw men adjusting the hose. If this statement is accurate, it shows that the proprietors and managing employes were grossly negligent in failing to give warning of fire to the people in a house of more than 500 rooms.

Gambetta and the other Radicals of the French Assembly have been badly beaten in their move for a dissolution of that body. In the hot debate which took place on the petitions which they presented, Gambetta asserted that the Monarchists could not find any respectable King to accept their offer of the throne of France, and, if they could, would fail to get the support of the people for him. M. d'Audreffet Pasquier, Chairman of the committee which drafted the hostile reply of the Assembly to Thiers' message, charged the horrors of the Commune upon the teachings of Gambetta, and Minister DuFauri held him responsible for the present crisis. The vote against dissolution was 409 to 201.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that "the Greeley Electors were not limited in their choice to Democrats; the North Carolina Republicans were. The Greeley Electors choosing between such men as Trumbull, Adams, and Palmer on the one side, and avowed Democrats on the other, preferred a Democrat. The Republicans in the North Carolina Legislature had to choose between two Democrats, Vance and Merrimon, and they took what seemed to them the lesser evil." Are we to understand, then, that whenever the Republicans are in a minority they are to vote for some Democrat for Senator? This is a new rule—an altogether modern invention in politics. It was first put in practice when the Democrats in Connecticut returned Ferry to the Senate over Hawley. We do not see any great harm in it, to be sure, and we only note the *Gazette's* indorsement of it as a sign of the times.

The Chicago produce markets were all slow on Saturday, except wheat, with few changes in prices. Mess pork was quiet, and steady at $11.50 cash, and $11.87½ seller March. Lard was in fair demand, and firm at $7.10@7.12½ per 100 lbs cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller March. Meats were quiet, and steady at 3½c for part-salted shoulders; 5⅛@5⅜c for do short ribs; 5⅝@6c for do short clear, and 7½@7⅝c for green hams. Highwines were strong at ½c advance, closing at 90c per gallon. Dressed hogs were in good demand, and a shade firmer at $4.50@4.55 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was speculatively active and 1c higher, closing at $1.13½c cash, and 1.14⅝ seller January. Corn was dull at Friday's prices, closing at 31c cash, and 31¼@31⅝c seller January. Oats were quiet and weak, declining ⅜@1c, and closing at 24½c cash or seller January. Rye was quiet and steady at 63c. Barley was quiet; No. 2 firm at 61½@62c cash, and 62@62½c seller January; No. 3 dull at 49½@51½c. The cattle market was dull, at unchanged prices. Live hogs were active and firm, with sales at $3.65@3.90 for good to choice. Sheep remain unchanged.

The termination of the first prosecution which has been brought in the city Courts under the new Liquor law of the State, is calculated to destroy confidence in the practical enforcement of the law as it now stands. A man named Turner, the bar-keeper at the Douglas House, was indicted for selling liquor to Daniel Hanahan, a person in the habit of getting drunk. It was proved that Hanahan is an habitual drunkard; that he fails to contribute anything to the support of his family; that Turner knew him to be a drunkard; that liquor was sold to him over Turner's bar; and that Turner had given his assistant explicit instructions not to sell him liquor. The counsel for the defence maintained that the law was unconstitutional, but it does not seem that this point was considered in determining the verdict. The Court instructed the jury, that it is material for the prosecution to prove a knowledge of Hanahan's habitual intoxication; that evidence showing Hanahan to be in the habit of drinking liquors, or that he had been intoxicated once or twice, is not sufficient; that, if it had been proved that Turner had specially instructed his assistant not to sell liquor to Hanahan, and that the assistant had done so without the knowledge or assent of Turner, defendant would not be liable; and, finally, that a case of this kind is governed by the same rules of law and evidence which apply to prosecutions for other crime; that is, that the offence must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The jury failed to agree, seven standing for acquittal and five for conviction. The construction that the Court has put upon the law, which seems entirely just and reasonable, throws a burden of proof upon the prosecution which it will always be difficult to maintain. The same difficulties have been encountered in the prosecutions that have been commenced in Ohio under the same law.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

An earnest desire that the second administration of General Grant may be characterized by a more scrupulous observance of law than the first, carries with it the obligation to note any departures from such observance, and especially so in cases where the consequences of non-observance are fraught with peril to our system of Government. We lay down the broad principle that the United States Government has no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of a State except upon the request of the Legislature or Executive thereof. This is written in the highest law of the land, and no circumlocution can avoid or explain it away. We lay down another broad principle, that, while this law remains unrepealed, it cannot be violated, or departed from, without impairing and weakening that respect for law which constitutes the very essence and substance of a Republic. With these premises we invite attention again to the latest movement in Louisiana, *to wit.*, the action of General Emory in demanding the surrender of the State Arsenal at New Orleans. That he did this pursuant to orders from Washington merely places the responsibility upon the Government at Washington. The case is too glaring, and the question too important to be allowed to proceed without a firm protest.

The State of Louisiana has a complete Government, executive, judicial, and legislative. This Government has been recognized by the National Executive and by Congress in every manner known to the law. It is, or was, in full operation. Warmoth was Governor and Pinchback Lieutenant Governor. The recent election was held under the State laws and Constitution. A majority of the people of all parties, tired of the Government of the adventurer Warmoth, united to defeat another adventurer from Illinois, named Kellogg, and to elect a respectable citizen of Louisiana. There have been no charges brought against Mr. McEnery's character. When the returns were to be counted, an attempt was made to defeat it by an appeal to the Courts. So far as this was legal, there was no objection. The Courts of Louisiana so far as they had jurisdiction, were called upon to determine questions merely between citizens of that State. While these State Courts were considering the question before them, Kellogg and his friends resorted to the Judge of the United States Court, one Durell, from New Hampshire, who promptly forbade the Supreme Court of the State and all other Courts from acting on the matter; forbade the Governor and the other State officers from exercising the duties imposed on them by law; declared half a dozen persons officially unknown to the laws of the State to be persons entitled to declare the result of the election; declared the persons who should be announced by these men to have been elected to be duly elected; forbidding the members of the Legislature announced by the Secretary of State to have been elected from meeting at the State House on the day appointed; ordered the United States Marshal to employ force to exclude such persons from meeting or sitting as members of the State Legislature. Thus protected by the Federal Court and Federal bayonets, the persons designated by the Durell Court made proclamation that they had canvassed the returns, and that they had been informed by affidavit that several thousands of persons who had not voted on election day, would have voted for candidates who had not been elected; that, by counting the votes of these non-voting persons, and adding them to the returned vote, they found that Kellogg had been elected Governor, and that a Legislature composed of very different persons had been elected. This Legislature thus declared to have been elected by the votes of persons who had not voted, met under the protection of Federal troops. Their first act was to adopt articles of impeachment against the present Governor, whose term does not expire until January, and then declare that pending the trial he was deposed, and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was Acting Governor. In the meantime, the officers of the State, in the exercise of their sworn duties, had published the report of the canvass of the election returns, showing that Mr. McEnery had been elected Governor. Pinchback immediately reported to Washington, and the Attorney General answered that the President recognized him as the Governor of the State, and the Kellogg Legislature as the Legislature of Louisiana. This Legislature had also directed the seizure of the State offices, including the State Arsenal. This building was guarded by a Company of State Militia, who refused to obey any orders except through the regular officers of the State. Whereupon, at the request of Pinchback, General Emory proceeded with a force of United States troops to the arsenal, and, upon his demand, the State troops surrendered.

There have been cases of disputed State Governments, and at least one case of Federal interference, but there is no precedent in fact, and no precedent even in the wildest claims, for such intervention as the President has ordered or authorized in this case. Twelve or more years ago there was an election in Wisconsin for Governor and State officers. As was the case in Louisiana the law appointed a Board of officers to canvass the returns and declare the result. This was done, and W. A. Barstow was declared elected Governor by a small majority. An appeal from this decision was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, pending which Barstow was sworn in, and his competitor, Bashford, also took the oath of office. Both claimed to be Governor. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, after a full hearing, decided that it had authority to revise the official canvass, and did so, thereby electing Bashford. Barstow was a Democrat, and Mr. Buchanan was President. Had Barstow, pending the hearing of the case, applied to the United States Court for an injunction prohibiting the State Court from acting on the case, and another prohibiting Bashford from acting as Governor, and declaring Barstow elected, and directing the Marshal to employ Federal troops to sustain him; and had the President ordered the troops to carry out the orders of the Federal Court, and forced upon the State of Wisconsin a Governor whom the people had rejected, then there would have been a precedent for the Louisiana case, and, probably, a precedent for a popular revolt in Wisconsin that would have startled the whole country. But the President left the enforcement and interpretation of the laws of Wisconsin to the Courts of that State, and to the decision of its Supreme Court there was prompt obedience.

In this Louisiana case, where the questions involved were purely as to the construction of the election laws of the State, the Federal authority was interposed to prevent the State Judiciary from hearing or deciding the question; was employed to prohibit the present legal and *de facto* Government from exercising its Constitutional duties; was employed to instal a new and revolutionary Government, to depose the present Governor, and to seize and hold possession of the State House, Government offices, State Arsenal, and all other departments of the State Government. All this was done by an officer of the United States army at the head of a force of Federal troops, acting under the orders of the President of the United States. Such a departure from precedent, such a perversion of authority to destroy a State Government, and to erect and establish an usurpation, cannot be permitted to pass without a protest, and a solemn warning as to the grave and serious consequences.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Though the Committee of Congress charged with investigating the Credit Mobilier scandal have held their sessions with closed doors, the reports that have been made public of the proceedings so far are probably correct in the main. According to these reports, the investigation has already made considerable progress,—sufficient to contradict the charge that the scandal was a mere campaign canard.

There have been four witnesses before the Committee,—Speaker Blaine, Colonel M'Comb, Oakes Ames, and John B. Alley, who appeared in the order of the names mentioned. Speaker Blaine's testimony was substantially the same as the statements which he had already made, except that he said Ames offered him some stock in the Credit Mobilier which he refused, believing its acceptance would be incompatible with his public duties. Colonel M'Comb's testimony was as straightforward and consistent as possible. He asserted that he had not sought to bring the matter before Congress or the people, but that his purpose in instituting a suit in the Courts was to ascertain what had become of certain Credit Mobilier stock belonging, as he claimed, to himself. He reiterated before the Committee what he had already set forth in the affidavit filed in Court. He produced the original Ames letters, copies of which have been widely published, and swore that the list of names copied on the back of one of the letters was written down by him from Oakes Ames' statement that he had actually "assigned" to these gentlemen the amounts of stock indicated. Colonel M'Comb did not know that the stock had been so "assigned," but only knew that Oakes Ames had so represented. Mr. Ames and Mr. Alley were in the Committee room, Colonel M'Comb was giving his testimony, and the latter turned to them and defied them to controvert his statements. During his testimony, he was asked if he himself knew of any Congressman who had owned Credit Mobilier stock. It is reported that he named a prominent member of the Fortieth Congress. We presume that this gentleman was Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania.

In the Saturday session of the Committee, Mr. Ames and Mr. Alley were on the stand. The reports of the proceedings of that day are now vague and unsatisfactory. It is stated, on the one hand, that the testimony conflicted to some extent with that which had already been submitted. This was to be expected, perhaps, from the attitude which Messrs. Ames and Alley bore toward Colonel M'Comb at the time the latter was testifying. On the other hand, it is said that Ames, whose testimony is not concluded, will not attempt to shield anybody, and it is even intimated that his evidence will involve some of the gentlemen who have denied that they ever owned any Credit Mobilier stock. Mr. Ames' purpose is now said to be that of freeing himself from the imputation that he personally appropriated stock which he represented to have distributed among others. The proceedings of Saturday are also stated to have implicated a Congressman from New England who is spoken of as "one of the wealthiest and most respected of the members of the House." This may or may not mean Mr. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, whose name appears in the list of stockholders filed in the Davis law suit as having received dividends amounting to $140,000 from Credit Mobilier stock.

The conclusions that may be drawn from the investigation thus far are these: 1. That Mr. Oakes Ames proffered Credit Mobilier stock to certain members of Congress, at a price much below its actual value. 2. That his offer was accepted in some cases and rejected in others. 3. That the list of names given to Colonel M'Comb by Oakes Ames does not indicate that these gentlemen actually took the stock. 4. That Mr. Blaine certainly, and probably others named in the list, refused to take the stock. 5. That other Congressmen, whose names have not yet been publicly mentioned in connection with the scheme, will be implicated. 6. That Oakes Ames has already been convicted of conduct that unfits him for a seat in Congress, to-wit, the attempted bribery of his fellow-members, and, 7. That the investigation should proceed, without fear or favor, to ascertain who are the other Congressmen who have been as guilty in accepting as he was in offering the stock, at the price and under the circumstances that have been indicated.

THE FRENCH FLOODS.

It is but a few months since that the cable brought the news of the overflow of the Po and Tiber in Italy, and the disastrous inundation of villages on their banks. A few weeks ago the news came of another serious storm, during which several rivers in Germany and Denmark overflowed their banks, causing great destruction of property, while the English coast was swept of its shipping by the same storm. And now comes intelligence of a third storm, which has done great damage in London, Paris, and Versailles. As an incident of the gale, the city of Nantes, on the Loire, 269 miles southwest of Paris, is partially under water, caused by the overflow of that river. The city is so laid out as to be peculiarly liable to an inundation, being partly built on several islands in the Loire, with which it communicates by means of bridges. The quays of the city are two miles in length, adorned with elegant mansions. Its prominent public edifices are the Cathedral, the Castle of the ancient Dukes, the Castle of Bouffay, the Hotel de la Prefecture, the Exchange, and the Mint. It is also famous for its public squares and promenades, its schools, and its libraries. Besides its heavy business in ship-building, the city contains numerous manufactories of cottons, muslins, and woollens, cannon-foundries, sugar-refineries, potteries, distilleries, etc. It is one of the best-built cities in France; has an extensive maritime commerce; and, in history, will be remembered as the birth-place of Anne of Brittany and Fouche, and as the place where the famous edict was issued by Henry IV., April 30, 1590, granting religious rights to the Protestants, and making them eligible to all civil and military employments,—an edict which was subsequently revoked by Louis XIV. The same despatch indicates that, in the Northeastern Department of France, the heavy rains have done immense damage, inundating the country, submerging bridges, and destroying the crops. In this section of France, the great commercial city of Lille has been submerged by the rising of the Deule, a canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys Rivers. Lille derives its chief importance from being the principal seat of the French thread and cotton manufactures, its products being calicoes, cotton handkerchiefs, printed goods, table linen, fine linen cloths, thread lace, stockings, and gloves, which are known the world over. It has, also, important manufactories of broadcloths, serges, cassimeres, velvets, hats, paper, beet-root sugar, and mineral acids, and also possesses tobacco and gunpowder factories, and an extensive coinage of gold. The suburbs of Lille are covered with bleaching grounds, oil mills, and beet-root plantations, which give employment to a large proportion of the population. The telegraph indicates that most of the factories are closed by the inundation—a circumstance which must give rise to much suffering among the operatives. In fact, the recent calamities by fire in this country sink into insignificance when compared with the distress occasioned by these storms. An appeal for help, which the German Consul-General at New York has just issued to his countrymen and all charitably disposed persons in this country, sets forth the lamentable condition of the German Baltic provinces. He says in his appeal:

> To a larger extent still than the Danish Isles, the German littoral of the Baltic, from Schleswig to Eastern Prussia, a tract of nearly 400 miles, has been devastated by the floods of the 12th and 13th November, for miles inland. Sweeping over the outlying islands, the sea has submerged the towns, destroyed the villages, covered the fields so as to make them in many places unfit for cultivation, killed the cattle, crushed the ships, deprived the fishermen of all their implements, and drowned hundreds of people. Not for centuries has such fury of the waters been heard of. Germany is not amiss in her duty toward the unfortunate. Government aid is co-operating with private exertions. But the provinces next concerned are mostly poor, and succor cannot come abundantly and quick enough to a population utterly destitute, in a rough climate.

A calamity of this kind is worse even than war, for its destructive results are much more complete. It is rather remarkable, that while, during the past year, our calamities have been exclusively by fire, those of Europe have been exclusively by water, and that, while our season has hardly ever before been so dry, that of Europe has been wet to a degree not known for years. Whether this may be ascribed to an effort of nature to restore an equilibrium in the average supply of moisture for the earth remains for the scientific men to determine. There is one thing, however, that does not need investigation: At the time of our fiery calamity, all Europe came spontaneously to the relief of Chicago, and indirectly to the relief of the whole country. The distress in Europe is a thousand-fold greater than ours. Hundreds of lives have been lost. Numerous villages have been destroyed. The manufacturing interests of great cities have been checked. Thousands, if not millions of acres, have been swept of their crops, and, in some instances, the very fields have been rendered unfit for cultivation, and the shipping of Europe has suffered a terrible loss, both in life and values. Such wholesale devastation makes a general charity imperative.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

The announcement that the late Edwin Forrest has left his entire property, even including his wardrobe and large dramatic library, and sixty acres of ground within the limits of Philadelphia, to be used for the foundation and maintenance of a Home for Disabled Dramatic Artists, will create even a greater and more genuine admiration for his memory than his dramatic genius inspired while he was living. The good that he has done will thus live after him; the evil will be interred with his bones. It was a favorite ambition of Mr. Forrest's to establish a national school of acting and a national drama, and his life was devoted to that purpose, with a partial success in the one direction, and a failure in the other. In his death, however, he has accomplished something nobler and grander than either. The announcement will strike the general public with surprise, for his brusque and irascible disposition, and his rugged and sometimes almost brutal character, gave little indication that he was possessed of those finer and more humane traits which would lead him to the execution of a deed so generous and sympathetic. And yet those who were intimately acquainted with him, who knew that, notwithstanding his overbearing and sometimes bullying way, he was an honest, outspoken man, and that, notwithstanding his rude repulses of some charitable appeals, he was often very generous, and never refused to aid his own profession or to respond to any appeal which had not a creed behind it, will not be surprised. A characteristic incident is related of him in this connection. He was once acting in a Western city, and was greatly annoyed by one of the minor actors, who, night after night, repeated the few lines he had to say in a very dull, listless manner. At last, during a rehearsal, Forrest got in a towering rage, and stopped the actor, ordering him to repeat the lines as he would—enunciating them with the full strength of his majestic voice. The actor, in sheer despair, retorted: "If I had $50 per night, instead of $6 per week, I would talk that way." Forrest asked: "Is that all you get?" The actor replied in the affirmative. "Say them as you please, then," said Forrest. The next day he sent him a check for $40, with a recommendation to act up to the worth of it. The little incident is characteristic of the man. Although he was very imperious and exacting upon the stage, and often bullied managers and company alike, he had an intense pride in his profession, and was always quick to defend it. He had no family, or near relatives, and, in lieu thereof, has adopted the entire profession, of which he was so distinguished a member, and, henceforward no actor in America need have the fear of coming to want or being unprovided for in his old age. Such a shining deed as this crowns the great actor's life with a beautiful halo, and makes ample atonement for whatever may have seemed harsh and cruel in his career. His last *role* is his grandest, and, when the curtain rang down for the final time, it shut out his past misdeeds, whatever they may have been, and left with the public only this graceful and blessed act, which had been an intention of his life for thirty-five years; for charity covereth a multitude of sins.

Of the necessity for an asylum of this kind there can be no question. There is no such institution in this country, although England has long possessed one, which has accomplished a great amount of good, in the management and success of which Mr. Dickens was always deeply interested. Actors, as a class, are peculiarly liable to come to want in their old age, from the surroundings of their profession. Few of them have talent enough to make their profession remunerative. The large majority of stock actors labor very hard, lead lives which are naturally wearing and unhealthy, draw small salaries, and are careless in expenditure. Some of them cannot lay up anything, as their stage expenses are very heavy, and others who can, do not, while the very uncertainties of the future make them reckless and careless in the present. Their life is isolated from society. Their only relations with the public are those of the stage, on which they appear as fictitious Kings and Queens, heroes and slaves, between whom and the public there is no affinity beyond the thin relation of applause. Out of their mimic world they live comparatively by themselves. Now and then, one, by the sheer force of genius, compels an admission into society, but the great majority, by reason of a cruel prejudice, are debarred from society. The result is not only social exclusion, but an absence of any sort of provision for actors when they become indigent or disabled, although every other class of the community can find an asylum.

Mr. Forrest's noble bequest supplies this want, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of charity and common humanity, that no litigation will be allowed to interfere with the operation of his last beneficent act, but that every detail of it may be carried out according to his instructions. He can have no nobler or more enduring monument. Not all the triumphs of his career upon the stage can so beautifully or lastingly perpetuate his memory as the erection of this home for actors, to which he has devoted the accumulations of his life. His fortune, which he has left, amounts to nearly a million of dollars.

Death of John Frederick Kensett.

The news of the death of John Frederick Kensett, which was brought by the telegraph yesterday, will be received with sadness in the art circles of this country, and by all who take pride in the progress of American art. As a landscape painter, he was one of the few American artists who have achieved distinction in their profession, and made their names known abroad, as well as at home. He was born in Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1818, and first studied engraving with Alfred Daggett, of New York, for many years executing bank-note vignettes for a living, and now and then painting pictures as a pastime. He made such progress with the brush, that, in 1845, while in England, he resigned engraving, and determined to devote himself exclusively to painting. His first picture, a distant view of Windsor Castle, was exhibited in the Royal Academy in the spring of that year, and was purchased by a prize-holder in the London Art Union. He then spent two winters in Rome, sending home several pictures of Italian scenery. The first pictures which brought him prominently before the American public were his "View on the Arno" and "Shrine," which were exhibited at the New York Academy of Design, in 1848. He remained abroad seven years, and then came home and settled in New York, where he resided, industriously practising his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly, in his studio, on last Saturday afternoon. With his progress in art, and the position which he has for years held as a landscape-painter, the art-public is familiar. His works have not been so frequently or ostentatiously exhibited as those of some other artists, partly because his commissions were so numerous that he did not need to exhibit, but the mere announcement of a new work by Kensett has always been sufficient to awaken a lively interest among connoisseurs. As an artist, he held even rank with Whittredge, Durand, Gifford, and Gay, of Boston, and in one department of landscape work, that of coast scenery, he has had no rival in this country, and there is but one artist whose works of this class have been worthy of comparison with his—those of Gay. Besides his fine color, he had the rare elements of feeling and truth, which invested the bare, bleak sea-beaches with such naturalness that they have been for years favorite pictures with intelligent purchasers. He also excelled in the representations of mountainous regions of New England and New York, and, among these, the following have been, perhaps, the most popular: "View of Mt. Washington from North Conway," (1849), "Franconia Mountains," (1853), "October Day in the White Mountains" (1855), "Hudson River, from Fort Putnam" (1856), "Falls of the Buspish" (1858), "Eagle Cliff, Manchester, Mass." (1859), and "Sunset in the Adirondacks" (1860). During the past ten years he has painted many views on the Genesee and Hudson Rivers, and Lake George, and a large number of coast views, which have latterly grown so much in public estimation that they have occupied nearly all of his attention. In 1859 he was appointed a member of the National Art Commission, having charge of the ornamentation of the Capitol at Washington, and the superintendence of the works of art deposited there. At the time of his death he was a member of the National Academy of Design, and President of the Artists' Fund Society, of New York.

Mr. Josiah A. Noonan, a well-known citizen of Milwaukee, who has been an active and respected business man in that city for 25 years, has recently placed himself voluntarily in the Bankrupt Court. He has for several years been engaged in manufacturing paper, and, as one of the proprietors of several paper mills, has been involved in lawsuits concerning leases of water power. In answer to a friendly reference in one of the papers concerning his bankruptcy, Mr. Noonan has published a letter in which he describes the sensations and experiences of a man whose affairs have reduced him from affluence to the Bankrupt Court. He accepts the situation with considerable philosophy. Referring to the litigation in which he has been involved, he says, that, seeing no end to it, and having already expended $100,000, he concluded to let the lawyers take what they could get in a fight with his creditors, while he, at 60 years of age, would begin his life of labor again. He comforts himself with the assurance that his wants will not be as great as they were when he was younger, and that, in the ordinary course of nature, those wants will not be long. He suggests that if anybody wants to test human nature, let him go into bankruptcy. In that investigation there will be found illustrations of selfishness and heartlessness that fall "below any lower depths of meanness" to which the imagination has ever extended. He adds:

> And you will find it, perhaps, more than anywhere else, in the very midst of those you have counted as your friends; with those to whom you had rendered unnumbered favors, to whom you are in nowise indebted, and whose extended hands, warm hearts, and sympathizing glances you would expect to be the first to greet you. On the other hand, you would be cheered by kind words, and generous offers from sources from which you would have but faintly expected them, or surprised at meeting them at all.

Among the consequences of his bankruptcy he regrets the temporary interruption of his business relations with the publishers of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, and Western Michigan, with whom he has had constant relations for 22 years. In this business with them, mostly on credit, and amounting to millions of dollars, and extending over nearly a quarter of a century, he states his entire loss by bad debts was less than $10,000. He questions whether a like showing could be made of the same amount of dealing with men in any other business or profession. Upon this point he says:

> I have many times felt my blood stir faster when I have presented the note of a customer-publisher, to a bank to be cashed,—outside of my place of business,—to have some pinched-up squirt of a teller, cashier, or President, look up with that peculiarly sinister and supercilious smirk known only to those of that calling, and inquire, "Is the maker of that paper an editor?" When told he was, then to hear him say, "We don't like those country printers' notes. They are not generally paid." The poor devil, in all probability, was, at the time of the dialogue, shinning around to raise means to cover up some of his own wheat or stock gambling losses. There were more brains, business integrity, and tact in the northeast corner of the country editor's head, who made the note, than there ever was under the skulls of any three generations of the self-sufficient and narrow-gauged whelps who put the question.

He has been sixteen years in litigation, and naturally reaches the conclusion that the country is "lawyered to death." He states that the expenditures and costs of litigation in Wisconsin exceed in the annual aggregate the State and National taxes, including all the expenses of the common schools, and all the colleges, academies, and other institutions of learning.

Missouri has a rather singular case of corruption, which arose out of the location of the Northwestern Lunatic Asylum. The choice of the location was left to the five Commissioners of the Asylum, who selected St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, by a vote of 3 to 2. Some weeks after, an order of the County Court of Buchanan County was discovered, which appropriated $15,000 to the benefit of the Asylum in case it should be located in St. Joseph, appointing John L. Bittinger as agent, to whom warrants should be issued, and who should turn them over to the Commissioners of the Asylum, after the Asylum had been definitely located according to the terms of the appropriation. The Commissioners held a meeting as soon as this order was found, and all claim to have been entirely ignorant of there having been any such order. Mr. Bittinger was called, and testified that he had accepted the agency in ignorance of the terms of the order; that the $15,000 was first placed in his hands to be used as he might think best in the way of securing the location of the Asylum at St. Joseph; that he refused to take the $15,000 on these terms, but that he accepted it on the understanding that he might place it in the hands of some other person as an attorney; and that he did so pay it to Colonel Claiborne after the Commissioners had located the Asylum. Colonel Claiborne appeared and said that he had also been in ignorance of any order of this kind; that he was an attorney and had been employed as such to secure the location of the Insane Asylum at St. Joseph; that he was to receive $15,000 as a fee if he should succeed; that he had so received the money, had invested it on his own account, and had not divided with Commissioners, Judges, Bittinger, or an... these statements were ... there was an amount o... which might not be exh... ments. The order of Cour... money was studiously supp... and the $15,000 has gone, as ... would say, "where the woodbine t...

The English newspapers have ... periodical discussion of the practice of f... by printing a mass of communications, vario... condemning and favoring the custom of "fag... ging," which is still retained at Eton, Rugby, Winchester, and most of the older schools of England. Those who have read Thackeray nee... not be told what this custom of "fagging" is; his descriptions of it alone should have bee... sufficient to bring it into such contempt as t... secure its abolition. It is the practice of th... elder students to make servants of the younger. The rule is for every advanced studen... to adopt some one of the juniors and at... tach him to his personal service. The younge... boy is then known as a "fag." His duty is t... run errands, brush clothes, black boots, ... perform service that is utterly menial in ... character. The privilege is accorded to th... elder students of punishing any rebellion on th... part of his "fag" by beating him with ... sticks, which is occasionally varied by kicks an... blows with the fist. It seems incomprehensible to the American mind that men could ap... prove a system of this kind, but the letters th... are printed in favor of it are about as numero... as those which condemn it. The force of cu... tom probably has much to do with the retenti... of so degrading a system, but it is not pleasa... to think of custom as stronger than civilizatio... It is also said that every man who has served ... a "fag" in boyhood thinks that every boy co... ing after him should likewise be a "fag." It ... more probable, however, that the disposition ... the "bully," which is to be discovered in la... years, is responsible for a custom utterly at ... riance with the decencies of a civilized countr...

A curious case has come up before the Lo... don Courts, which, in its general results, agre... with many former cases, showing that the ... cumulations of misers are exceedingly apt to ... misused. In this particular case, an old la... had accumulated a property amounting ... nearly $550,000, and, having no relatives ... whom she cared to leave it, she bequeathed it ... to an aged widow named Mrs. Baker, the keep... of a lodging-house where she had been livi... Mrs. Baker had always been a quiet, economi... and prudent woman, abundantly able to ta... care of the little money she could earn. B... her "good fortune" seems to have utterly rev... lutionized her character. It required but t... years for her to reduce the legacy to abo... $50,000. How she managed to get rid of ... much money in so short a time does not appe... from the trial; but, from this time on, she d... termined that what was left should not go in t... same way. She therefore chose another way ... doing the same thing, and, instead of distrib... ing her wealth, she adopted a male guardi... This gentleman, one Mr. Loader, performed h... duties so faithfully that, in a few years, he h... secured actual possession and title to the r... maining $50,000 which had been left to M... Baker, and had pensioned Mrs. Baker her... at the age of 80 years, on an annual stipend ... one hundred pounds. At this time Loader di... and Mrs. Baker thought that she would like ... recover what he had left of her $50,000. S... went into court, and the Court compelled Load... widow to deed back all the property which co... be found. Whether Mrs. Baker will now p... ceed in her original plan of distributing ... money among numerous swindlers, instead ... bestowing it in bulk upon one swindler, rema... to be seen.

Modern philosophy consists of statist... There may be speculations, but they take th... rise from the ascertained condition of soci... How fruitful, for instance, might be the m... riage statistics of Europe, setting forth the p... cise percentage of married and unmarried p... ple in the different countries, and the vari... average ages of both sexes when marriag... contracted. The application of such facts to ... existing state of morals in the several comm... nities would be of more practical value than ... given amount of abstract moralizing. The ... nual number of marriages vary greatly in dif... ent countries. In England, it is 64 in 1,000, ... in France 57, while in Paris, where the peo... are not so much of a marry... people, the number is reduced to 52. ... should say that the dispassionate natures o... northern climate account for the fact that ... are only 36 marriages to every 1,000 peopl... Norway, if we did not find right across the ... in Denmark that there are 59 marriages the... every 1,000 inhabitants. So the philosoph... will have to look for some other explanat... There are general principles, however, whic... main the same in all the countries. Men m... more frequently everywhere than women, bec... widowers marry in three or four times as m... cases as widows. This is an eloquent refuta... of the insult of Sam Weller's warning to "be... of vidders." The marriage statistics also s... that the young men who marry under 20 al... invariably marry women who are much older; ... middle life, the average ages of man and wife ... about the same; in the sere and yellow leaf, ... men marry young women and old women ma... young men.

The Prussian Government threatens to m... the Church as completely subservient to ... civil authority in its dominion as it has been ... a century or more in Russia. There will alw... be the difference, of course, that the Ger... Emperor will not consider himself the head ... the Church as does the Russian Emperor, but ... control of the Church by the civil authority ... be almost as absolute in the one country as in ... other. The German Government's bill, rece... presented to the Diet, defines ecclesiastical p... alties, and prohibits clergymen and church ... nitaries from decreeing any others. No bu... excommunication will be recognized, fo... stance; nor can a clergyman be depo... as this would be regarded an un... ful interference with his mode of earn... a living. It is also provided that every ecc... astical punishment must be absolutely secre... order that the secular reputation of the offe... shall in no wise be injured. The Church is ... permitted to inflict any ecclesiastical pena... rebuke for anything that is done in accord... with the Prussian civil law, or any omissi... matters which are forbidden by the civil ... The State assumes a practical control of ... Church by prescribing severe punishme... any infringement that its officers may ma... these established relations between Churc... State. A fine of 1,000 thalers, impriso... for two years, and disqualification for offi... five years, may be enforced in the cas... violations of the provisions which the ... Government prescribes.

London is in a dispute over the adult... of coffee, as well as the pernicious eff... tea-drinking. On the one side, certain ... papers have charged that it is next to impo... to obtain pure coffee from any dealer, and ... the articles used in adulterating it are ha... On the other side, the dealers claim tha... are not responsible for the adulteration, ... it is; that people, as a rule, do not lik... coffee and cannot afford to use it; and ... that nothing is used to mix with coffe... chicory, because there are no articl... enough to take its place. It is maintai... chicory is not even so hurtful as coffee, ... the practice of mixing it with coffee is a ... improvement upon a poor article of the ...

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THE PULPIT.

Sermons of Three Dis... guished Clergymen.

Eloquent Tribute to the Memory ... Horace Greeley by Professor Swing.

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THE PULPIT.

Sermons of Three Distinguished Clergymen.

Eloquent Tribute to the Memory of Horace Greeley by Professor Swing.

Inaugural Discourse of Rev. Arthur Swazey.

Lessons from the Life of Mr. Greeley by Rev. Dr. Thomas.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

Professor David Swing preached yesterday morning in McVicker's theatre, where his congregation now worships on Sunday, to a large audience. The religious exercises of the day having been brought to a close, the reverend gentleman chose for his text the following words: "A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid," and spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

The death a few weeks ago of a prominent citizen, remarkable for a long editorial and public career, awakens some reflections that border so close upon the region of religion and Christianity, that it seems proper they should be indulged in here at this hour. In determining what are and what are not themes for the Sunday and the pulpit, there will often come shades of inappropriateness which will be too delicate for some eyes to trace. As watchmakers can see the most minute things close at the eye, and as sailors can distinguish objects at great distances, so there are variations in moral vision and blindness, and the inappropriateness which to some may be imperceptible to a vast multitude of different vision. In such a world, poor in the article called identity, and poor in severe standards, each person must often be his own guide—a law unto himself. The desire to do right may alone be universal. In the prominent life that closed sadly not long since, sadly in the form of disease that took away the reason from its office, and thus left the friendship of the man and the affliction of the father without a word or a thought, sadly in the outer surroundings of political defeat and of misconstruction in the minds of his countrymen, in this life it would be wonderful if there were no thoughts and feelings becoming the sanctuary of God. The melancholy alone of those last days almost ask for it the sympathy and study of each religious nature, for, while religion is full of joy and hope, it also stands so close to the melancholy in humanity, that when a human life closes in an unusual impressiveness, religion feels that there is something in its own nature that draws it lovingly near this heart overtaken by great sorrow.

That which, while living, absorbing politics, separated from close affiliation with religious thought and action, misfortune and sorrow gives back to religion in death and thus the busy life separated from the sanctuary by its secular pursuits, is brought back to it by the solemnity of death and the tenderness of human forgiveness and concordance.

A reason for not permitting such a death to pass without a word, may be found in the fact that men are taught by nothing so much as by example. As the child looks to its mother, and learns its movements from her, so we are all peering into the human race, and consciously or unconsciously, shaping our ideas and actions by the mirror of mankind. It is difficult for us to think of virtue without recalling Zenobia or St. John. Difficult to think of patriotism without the name of Prince of Orange or Washington. Of beauty, without the vision of Beatrice. Difficult to recall splendid perfection without the immediate remembrance of Christ. Thus we move along, with our theories and our most active perceptions grouped among our fellows, our brothers, near or far. The great men of yesterday become the measurements to us of the depth and breadth of life. They are the record of soundings in the sea over which we, too, must sail. The angel that talked with St. John handed him a golden reed, that he might measure the new surroundings of sapphire and gold; but we mortals now receive from no angel a golden reed by which to determine the dimensions of this career. We are permitted, however, and with almost equal kindness of heaven, to stand by the tombs of the great and good, and mark how bright was their light, and how warm their goodness, and how high the tide of human worth flowed among their hearts. Each public soul is a mirror of mankind. Looking into this glass, the sinner still living may read its sickness or its health.

It is this close relation of us all to the examples that have stood before us that renders it necessary for us to review the lives of the greatest, and that renders it criminal stupor to permit them to pass at once into oblivion. Be the life wicked or virtuous, intellectual or emotional, political or scientific, warlike or peaceful, it is worthy of observation and study if it was deeply influential. If there was no influence, good or bad, that may be silence; but that power which has moved mankind, that soul which has been an influence for good or bad can never be passed silently by. As the naturalist gathers up the agencies that affect material things (air, winds, rains, fires, chemical agents; so the moralist must confess all the influences that shape the soul, and overlooking none, must aid us to seek or avoid this spiritual accretion or disintegration—must show us the sources of life and death. I have already passed over one of the reflections worthy of being made, namely, that every influential character is worthy of the study of each citizen and each Christian, and however orthodox we may be, and however far from us in belief the dead one may have been, yet it is only the worst form of bigotry that can dismiss the whole matter with a contemptuous silence. There must have been elements of power worthy of enunciation and respect, perhaps of profound admiration.

One of the most natural reflections that arises on remembering Mr. Greeley's history, must be that of gratitude to God, that, in His providence, He has prepared a Republic by the help of whose liberty a youth without property, and without work, and without friends, can develop into a power of usefulness greater than are vouchsafed to despotic Kings. Nothing so much reveals that God is no respecter of persons, as these bold ascents made from time to time in our land by children of poverty and of humble life. God is understood by us as throwing down great laws of success, and as writing over these laws, God is no respecter of persons. We are told by our highest reason that there can be no favoritism with the Just One, and when we see a poor youth, with only ordinary education, bowing down to the work of printer, publisher, editor, and behold a vast outcome and reward in after time, we perceive at once that God is equally near all conditions of men, and makes no promise to the ear of philosophy to break it to the heart. If any young mind shall deliberately and persistently follow God's laws of growth in intellect, or learning, or morals, the reward is ready, be his home ever so humble and obscure. A free country is essential in order for these laws of human progress to have an arena. The seeds of the oak demand not a hot-house, but a field. The seeds of the Pacific trees that rise 300 feet demand a valley where the soil has for ages washed down from the mountains—they need a warm sky and moist winds from the sea.

So the mind formed for an expansive career demands not bondages, not kingcraft, not even monarchy, but the deep soil and open air of liberty. Each noble man confirms the value of our freedom—for the world was given to man not only to be ploughed and harvested, but to be governed. To God's permission to become great, that must, it seems, be added the human permission. God permitted Galileo to study astronomy, but the Pope interfered. God was willing the Huguenots should worship Him in their own way, but the De Medici was not willing, and thus by the law that delivered earth over to human occupation, the individual has been subject to the human wrong of [illegible]

and [illegible] passing away of all human opposition, without a bloody Ostracism, without a Pope; the Huguenots like drops of water or the [illegible] soul moves freely America man reaches his best estate, and here in [illegible] are almost robbed of conspicuousness by the general greatness of society.

All through youth, and middle life, and the falling of years, Mr. Greeley thought and rethought without any [illegible] than the merit of the case. There being [illegible] to fear and no one to flatter—there being nothing before him but all men, he could look only for the best truth, for that is the only thing fitted for all. Free to estimate public men and public measures; free to urge this and retard that idea of politics; free to rebuke or to praise, and having at his hand the instrument that spread his thoughts before his fellows, he was for forty years a wonderful example of the strength and influence constantly born out of American liberty. Liberty being the death of limitations in government, it strikes down limitations in education. The Jews have for hundreds of years been compelled to study money by their exclusion from office, from [illegible], and even society. Narrow governments make narrow men. Born into the air of liberty, the mind knows no iron confines, but whither truth leads it is free to follow. An aspiration is all that is demanded. The man before our minds now was a fair expression of the breadth, and [illegible], and liberality growing all the while out of our perfect personal freedom—an illustration of our Republic's worth. It does not vitiate our remarks, the fact that the freedom of the land did not make this leading mind a clergyman, or a Presbyterian, or even an active religionist. The work of earth is very great, and of many kinds. No one mind can do it all; not even those it all—any more than the same man can build our houses and write our poems. Travellers must go in paths, not being able to sweep over all seas and continents with their feet; each foot takes a path, and liberty, however perfect, must be content with sending a few mighty ones along each path; and, if it fell to the lot of one to plead for the slave, or for industry, or for common humanity, let others rise up in the name of a more special Christianity, or more spiritual [illegible]. The same personal freedom that creates great editors ought to create also great clergymen, but it is under no obligation to blend or identify the two. Instead of complaining that this citizen did little in behalf of current theology, it becomes the theologian [illegible] proper to ask a great country, and a great age to do for them in this [illegible] they did for the printer and editor in his [illegible] the pulpit demand not that other professions [illegible] in its work. All it need wish is the privilege, the liberty, and the sincerity, [illegible] the industry that work such wonders in other [illegible] of thought. The special career of an editor shows what other special careers might be. [illegible] just closed shows what great labor the mind [illegible] has something not to accept of, but [illegible]. Our young physician, our young lawyer, [illegible] young minister, all are called upon to fall into an [illegible] that already exists. It was created long [illegible]. They are to step upon us as one steps upon a [illegible], and be borne along. This need not be the fact, but it generally is such. All these arts become imitative and mechanical. But he who left the *Tribune* behind him had to create his world out of nothing. To do this demanded industry, zeal, and outlay of power. The thing to be done developed the doer, and the doer the thing to be done. Thus the mind rises to a gigantic power when it has something to create rather than something to repeat.

The professions that do nothing but repeat yesterday, and whose creative business was closed with their ancestors, and which, like the Chinese, find their best religion to be a worship of ancestral bones, can never increase in freshness and power, but must give us a Lotus Land like that of Tennyson, where "it seemed always afternoon, and round the coast the languid air did swoon." It is the conception of a great work to be done for a new age that seems to the mind an inspiration and to the heart an impulse. No one can reach usefulness unless he blocks out a fresh world.

But we come now to another fact in this busy life worthy of remembrance, a fact that dignified all those already recalled to your reflection. In what direction did Mr. Greeley turn the liberty of his times and the art creative of his brain? The freedom of many is exhausted upon games and pleasures, of some upon the gold room, of some upon indolence, of some upon insurrection and war. The grand privileges and powers of this once poor and humble citizen were all directed to the welfare of society. The freedom of slaves, the elevation of the black race North and South, the rights of all the humbler class, were the prime impulse of his career—the reason of its being.

When the *Tribune* first began to get out of the East and touch the Middle States, its appeals for universal liberty seemed to many churches to be infidelity, and to many Abolitionists hopeless dreams. To the theologians the paper was infidel, to the politicians it was nonsense. The Bible opposed it, the Constitution made it absurd. In the face of these two parties, one groaning under the Scriptures, the other under the Constitution, this single mind and heart battled along, creating a beautiful world out of nothing but dust. Thus, in the scope and soul of his work, Mr. Greeley came into the domain of Christianity, and is worthy of study, in that he made the humanity of Christianity more conspicuous than ever the Church had made it. While in a score of ideas the Church has always surpassed the daily press, yet as to the one idea, the equality of man, and the dreadful wrong of slavery, the *Tribune* for twenty years surpassed the eloquence and tenderness of the Church. It helped us see our own divine treasures. God seems to have no favorite methods by which a truth shall come into the world. Much of American liberty came by Thomas Paine, and much of French and German benevolence and tenderness came by the Infidels Voltair and Rosseau. Providence often comes to the help of the Church by permitting some mortal whom we call Infidel to spend his life in scouring up some of the sacred vessels of His Temple. Thus politicians, and editors, and poets, in ages when the Church sleeps, or mistakes its mission, rise up and weave out a theology and a salvation more complete than that supposed to be issuing from the more notorious and special source. It must be confessed that the happiness of a slave beyond his humble tomb is the grandest object of Church life. For this the slave sings his plaintive strain. But when to this liberty of the sky the great editors come and add a freedom in this vale, and precede the grave by an educated and free life, this salvation seems more complete, having a joy that begins at the cradle instead of at the tomb.

What may have been the whole Christian belief of Mr. Greeley I know not. It is not probable that it had crystalized into a definite form. To a lawyer, or public man, or perpetual student, the details of Christian belief are always coming in like the waves of a turbulent sea, and death in old age will leave no perfect photograph of the spirit's face. In this ignorance of what was in that mind and heart beyond the dying words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," we cannot do aught else than behold that close contact with Christianity, found in a life devoted to the welfare of the slave and of the poor of any name. If the Sermon on the Mount and the life of Christ have any significance, it is a noble pursuit when one is merciful and teaches men to be such, is a brother to all, and teaches men to be so; is forgiving toward all, and teaches that lesson to mankind. If unable to see all our creed, let us behold a magnificent part. It was love of man that brought the Savior into the world. God so loved the world that he gave his Son for it. The world is a vast expression, including in its sound the swarm of life spreading over Asia and Africa, and in the sugar and cotton fields of our land. The world is broad like God's love; and as earth has fruits and flowers and rains and suns and summer and winter for all, so God's bosom is a refuge for all souls. A powerful press, a powerful newspaper, created in behalf of humanity, white and black, and for a generation issuing forth full of love and tears for the slave, emblazons such a noble Christian doctrine before the sight of God that I should feel false to my office if I did not ask you to see, not this man, but this emblazonment of Christianity springing up from his career.

If that broad sympathy which marked this editor through all his life should work its way into all the pulpits and pews of the church, the defects of that single life will weigh against the immediate and future good.

The influence of Mr. Greeley with the most educated classes was, indeed, not destroyed, but diminished by his eccentricity of manners. The eccentric character cannot be deeply loved by those who perceive the trait, for eccentricity is a jar, a discord. It is a conflict with the commonplace. As it is the duty of a musician to avoid discord, so it is the duty of public and private life to move along in gentle harmony with mankind. Eccentricity, therefore, is a sad blow to lover. When we can laugh at one love is impossible. But while this defect cost the late editor the deepest affection of the most cultivated and most sensitive, it not only left him some love here, but it left untouched the love of all the vast millions of common people, free and slave, with whom not only do idiosyncracies weigh little, but with whom the sympathy of a man transformed him into a brother, a father, a friend. The millions are not critics; they are souls craving help.

Hence, this life rolled onward for a generation, a stream of brotherly love, advising young men, cheering the heart of slaves, pleading with Congressmen, developing all forms of industry, and always teaching everywhere the great principles,—labor and honesty. William Penn taught honesty. The voice that has just become silent exhausted its eloquence upon honesty and industry. We have seemed now to draw several valuable inferences from this conspicuous career:

1. How valuable is the country whose spiritual liberty is always producing characters of breadth of study, of purpose, and of love.

2. How powerful is the mind when it marks out a new, fresh work for itself, and reads the crying wants of to-day rather than contemplates the dead issues of former generations.

3. Providence, in the spread of religious ideas, will not confine Himself to the human limitations of church and pulpit, but will permit a Wilberforce or a Cobden, a statesman or an editor, to trace out for man some golden thread moving through the New Testament and on the very vesture of Christ.

4. If the espousal of humanity, if tears over slaves and over the poor, and kind words to them and for them, made so powerful and illustrious an humble printer, carried him in advance of Kings in influence, why may not the Church, by a half forgetfulness of the rich, and by an eloquence and love devoted to the poor, weave for itself a richer crown, and secure for the human race a broader and deeper salvation?

The philosophy of this editor, carried into the Church, would enable it at once to aim its reform at hearts that are lowest, shed its light to minds that are darkest.

Over the grave of him, brought to his grave by overtoil, by anxiety, and by a mistake of ambition which took away his faithful newspaper and substituted a Governor's chair, one must say he taught honesty and industry, and carried liberty to where there was the most bondage, poured out love where there had been the most neglect, and offered happiness to the deepest sorrow.

REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY.

The Rev. Arthur Swazey preached last evening in the chapel of the seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues, before the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church. This was his second sermon before the Society to whose ministry he had recently been called. After conducting the religious services incident to the occasion, the preacher spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

Eph. 1: 22, 23. And hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be head over all things to the Church, which is His body, the fullness of Him that filleth all in all.

In this passage lies much of the theology and philosophy of visible and invisible Christianity—Christ, all things under his feet—head over all things,—the head of the Church, and as such a gift to men,—the Church, the very body of Christ, the fullness of Christ, who filleth all in all.

The preacher did not profess to lay open the passage, to say [illegible] under the shadow of these grand ideas, Church is to be [illegible] concerning the Church. The Christ; as a society based on the incarnation of Jesus originating in the wisdom of man—the projecting of which into human history is the carrying out of the plan of redemption by Jesus Christ. It is so necessary to Christianity that without it it were almost true that Christ had lived and died in vain; and Christ is so necessary to it that to ignore Him, or to put Him simply in category of wise and good men, or in any other attitude than that of Head over all things, is to cut off the vital currents of the Church. It is not the knowledge which Christ has imparted to the world alone that the Church bears forth into the world; it is Christ himself, dwelling among His people, filling their life with His life, and so by degrees filling the world, yea, all things, with Himself. It is not merely that Christ planted the Church in His own person when He called disciples and gave them authority to bind and unbind, but that in a sense He put off one human body to put on innumerable human bodies, which being first few and then many, first stained and scarred and then purified and healed, should be the body of Christ filling all things.

When the women touched the hem of his garment virtue went out of Him. When He breathed on His disciples, and said, receive ye the Holy Ghost, He turned the current of life in Himself into their lives. In like manner to His life, the historical phenomenon of which in Judea was but the head spring, broadens out and runs down through the lives of His disciples; not one person standing as the "Vicar of Christ," but many; not one disciple or another giving illustration of the beauty and truth which dwelt in Him; not one age nor another filling up the measure of His wisdom; but all believers in all ages from the Apostles to the end of time, revealing Christ, and carrying His fulness into all things. "The spirit of Christ" which believers possess is not the temper of Christ, the mind of Christ, but the Holy Ghost of Christ. The aggregate of the people having the Holy Ghost of Christ are the body of Christ, the fulness of Him that filleth all in all. If it should be said, as there are three persons in one God, so there are innumerable persons in one Christ, and the words of our Lord, "Ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you," should be quoted as corroborative, it would be an exaggeration, but would nevertheless give some clue to the idea we have, the real kinship of the believers with the Lord Himself.

The trusted Church, then, is not the Church which can boast a succession, Episcopal or Presbyterian; not a Church which has any given form of faith or peculiarity of organization, but the Church which has in it most of the life of Christ. Any Church is a true Church, be it Roman, Greek, Lutheran, or Wesleyan, in so far as it represented Christ among men. The true idea of Church is the idea of reproducing Christ's life, and making revelation of the grace of God to perishing men.

Taking another plane of observation, the Church may be regarded as a *witness* for God. The Church, historically, is ever pointing men back to its founder and lawgiver. Every age, and all classes of men, are compelled to inquire who originated this vast society, divided up though it may be by so many names; who proposed the great principles for which it claims paramount authority over the hearts and consciences of men? The philosopher, the historian, the statesman, the man of letters, and every tyro of the schools, finds these questions in his path—Who is Christ? How do His teachings compare with the teachings of men? All thought is obliged to stop and reconcile itself, in some way, with this organization which spreads itself like a web over all nations and times, over all orders of society, and knows no distinction of race or culture.

There is also another kind of witness. In any given community or time, the world, overwhelmed though it be in its ambitions, and pleasures, and recklessness of immortal life, knows, and cannot help knowing, that there is something which calls itself divine, and which challenges the admiration and obedience of men.

The Church is a fraternity. In the moral and religious life, as well as in manifold relations of industry and study, fraternity is an urgent demand. Having common hopes and aims, beset with difficulties essentially the same, and deriving life from the same source, there is great comfort and great gain in binding man to man, carrying burdens together, sharing fears and making interchange, (even though it be too largely in a voiceless kind of communion), of the riches and the poverty of the soul-life. Kings and autocrats, supported from others, must needs have a sort of imperial guild. Savants can hardly do without their academies. No type of thought, no specialty in the arts, but makes a school of comparison, improvement, and protection for itself. Individual life feels itself to be fractional, and if it can be nothing more, craves an actual denominator. Clubs and lodges are bred of the sense of loneliness and the attraction of kindred ideas and purposes. Man is no different in this particular after conversion. There must be a centre somewhere common to himself and others. Besides, his religion is a religion of fraternity. His love for the brethren is even a sign to him that he "is passed from death unto life." His interest in the poor, the uncouth, who have the divine spark in them, is the blossoming of his divine life.

But the idea of fraternity rises to something far higher than mutual gratification or mutual benefit of a social or secular character. Fraternity itself is discipline. When two persons loving each other very much attempt living together, they find frequent opportunity for the exercise of difficult virtues. The family is a grand moral educator, bringing into visibility selfishness and littlenesses, generosity and greatness of character. A man may be a good man in a cave. Is he good enough to be associated with men? In the Church there is going on all the while a Divine culture, resulting from the interlocking of life with life. Charity, patience, forgiveness, self-sacrifice, honor to others, meekness, humility, delicacy, burden-bearing, fidelity, truthfulness, zeal, appreciation, self-containment, and candor are called into exercise; and greatly promoted. Indeed, the value of the Church to the life is largely in this school exercise, from which no one wishing to become right and good should run away. The right kind of dealing with one another where self-interests of all sorts come in, and particularly when people are in responsible relations to each other, make up a large part of practical religion. To think, speak, and act rightly toward a fellow-man, all sorts of fellow-men, all sorts of Christian men, is to reach an attainment in comparison with which the experiences of an emotional piety and the most exact scrupulousness in churchly observances sink into insignificance.

The Church only fills out its idea as it meets the distinctively spiritual wants of men. It is more than a fraternity. It is a company of people seeking salvation through Jesus Christ, desiring communion with God, and satisfactory anticipations of the yonder and unknown-of being, which we call Immortality. To enter Church life is to embody all these longings and endeavors. It is possible that a man now and then may worship and become strong spiritually apart from the Church. It is not true of men ordinarily. Form, act, declaration, fellowship, are ministers to all right conditions of mind. Be he ever so wise, so honest, and faithful, a man can be instructed, awakened, warned, enlarged, and made more faithful, by sharing the ministrations and responsibilities of the visible family of Church.

As an aggressive power the Church does not, the preacher said, hold quite the place it is sometimes supposed to occupy. The aggression is the reproduction of itself everywhere. In its organic capacity it has but two things to do with the world—to afford comfort to the distressed, and to stand forth as the Bride who joins with the Spirit in saying, "Let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." The members of the Church should be found on the right side of all the great and little questions of the world, they, and not the Church, being the judges which is the right side. The true Church is the broad Church, and may never assume to be an umpire between its children on questions of science, politics, or social reform.

As to a creed, the Church having the Bible for its guide has no right to make any other standard of faith, with the aim to impose its articles on its members or to shut out any true and well-behaved disciple of Christ. The Church may make as many creeds as she pleases for the sake of instructing her children. An assent to these articles, however, she can never properly require. Any other ground runs logically into Romanism and the claim of infallibility.

For similar reasons the Church has no authority to make laws except such as are already made and revealed in the word of God. It may alter its voice in counsels, and may attempt to show the bearing of all current habits and usages on a divine life. It can, however, enact nothing. Its office in this matter rather is to show the believer, with the Bible law in his hand and his heart warm with the love of Christ, how he may be a law unto himself, no man judging.

As to the terms of membership, there is only one condition requisite, namely, sincere discipleship. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." "Then were added to the church of such as should be saved." Any interrogation to one coming to the door of the Church except as to the reality of his faith, whether that question relate to creed or opinion on various matters, except it be for instruction, is entirely outside the warrant, and is one of the devices of men who have attempted to improve on God's method of gathering and keeping the flock.

The ministry, the speaker said, is an office in the Church. The Church is not the creature of the ministry, but the ministry is the creature of the Church. A minister is nothing else than a layman, who gives himself wholly to the work of the Church in answer to the call of its members. His chief work is to preach. His theme is always "Jesus Christ and Him crucified,"—not the crucifixion of Christ alone, but Jesus Christ in all the fulness of His wondrous divine manhood, the sharer in festivity, the friend of Mary and Lazarus, the guest of publicans, the expounder of the divine law and the divine love, the enemy of the Pharisees, the great Dissenter of the world, the refuge of all who are torn and weary, the man in whom nature and supernature are woven together,—this Man crucified for the sins of the world.

The minister, if he knows his place, says, as to doctrine, "I have thought this matter over by the best lights I have, the Bible being foremost and paramount." As to religion, he does not look down upon his people as though it were a pity that they lack his experience and high and holy view of things, but he says, practically, "I am one of you, behind many perhaps, let us go on together doing 'til our work is done, fighting 'til we've won the crown. As to personality he puts forth the truth and his Master so that you see little of him. What we, the ministers of this generation most need, is self-forgetfulness; not the habit of reducing the innocent things of the world to the smallest possible number, and making this glorious natural life blossoming out in a thousand ways as naked as a tree stripped of its branches, not such a habit of speech as shall give us reputation for being spiritually minded, but the power to preach "as dying men to dying men;" by which I do not mean altogether what is commonly meant by these terms, but this, the grace to look on truth, on our fellow-men, and on our worldly relations to the kingdom of heaven, with the same self-forgetfulness, the same candor and mellowness, the same generosity, breadth, and simplicity of mind, with which we will look on these things when the world is slipping from under our feet.

REV. DR. THOMAS.

The lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, which is now being used as the auditorium of that Society, was crowded last evening, to hear the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, preach on "Lessons From the Life of Horace Greeley." The exercises consisted of the usual prayers and hymns, and reading of select passages from the Scriptures. The preacher chose his text from Eccles. vii., and spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

I think it is proper that the pulpit should not only seek to shed its light and power upon the many living questions of the day, but that there is a wide-spread and appropriate field for its usefulness in dealing with times in which they [illegible]. Men are the product of the times, the times the product of the men. They mutually affect each other. In men we have the genius, the force, the possibilities of life for good or evil, not not in the abstract, but as a concrete reality before our eyes. Not only with the underlying principles of society should the pulpit deal, but with the men who act on one side or the other of those principles. Men who are unfaithful in public trust or place, men who corrupt public morals, men who combine to defraud the laborer and to oppress the poor should not go unrebuked by the pulpit; and men who in their lives illustrate great virtues, men who are the benefactors of the race may be properly praised. It was so in the ministry of the prophets of old. Their teachings are instinct with the life and men of their time, and no royal voluptuary nor apostatising ruler escapes their burning rebuke, nor are the deserving left without their meed of praise. We have men in our times not unworthy of a place in the calendar of saints, and others who merit the severest censure. Were the pulpit to enter this wide field and put public men everywhere under the steady and searching gaze of a broad, just, and fearless criticism, crime in high places would be diminished, and the national virtue conserved. Not only this, but it would lead to a greater familiarity the history of our own times and country, and tend to place the people in closer sympathy with the spirit of the age, and with the public men who stand out as the embodiment of our feelings and principles. And we need not only to get near these in life, but to cherish their memories when dead. This is the feeling we have for Washington, and Lincoln, and Greeley, and men are made better by the bare mention of their names.

It is not intended in this discourse to give even an outline of Mr. Greeley's life,—for with this you are all familiar. Nor to attempt an analysis of his character, further than these may come in incidentally in the lessons of his life.

The life of Horace Greeley teaches this lesson to all who are beginning life: To set out with a noble resolve upon some way where a worthy success is possible, and then to adhere to that purpose with a steady and unwavering persistency. Mr. Greeley seems, from early childhood, to have formed the purpose of being a printer, and he sought, as best a boy could, to shape his life to that end. He was willing to accept all that such a life involved—leaving home, a long apprenticeship, and little or no wages. But to him, all this was only a means to an end, that he might not only be a printer, but an editor, controlling a paper of his own. Nor did he rest at any point short of this. And such an end, when reached, was worth more than all it cost. Had he been content to be no more than a type-setter, the world would never have known Greeley. Now, the lesson is this: Make a choice in life of some calling that has a possible out-reach, and take along with that choice all that is necessary to carry it out—labor, sacrifice, long waiting—and then do not stop short of its ultimate realization. Begin, if need be, as an office-boy in a lawyer's office, but then, don't stop at being an office-boy; use that as a means for becoming a lawyer yourself. Begin as an apprentice at carpentering or blacksmithing, but look forward and shape your life that you may be the proprietor. Black boots, sell papers—do anything that is honorable to help you along towards a great end, but don't stop short of that end. A noble ambition is in itself an inspiration to manhood. Its absence is weakness and failure.

The life of Horace Greeley should impress upon all men the lesson of a tender and solicitous regard for every child or young person setting out upon the uncertain way of life, and struggling to get a start in the world. Standing, as we do now, with the grand possibilities of such a life realized, we tremble as we think of those times when that life quivered between hope and despair, between success and failure. When the timid but ambitious boy went to Poultney, and stood in his rags before Mr. Bliss, the editor of a paper, and said, "Do you want a boy to learn the printing business?" and when, after being sent to the foreman, he returned with the note, saying, "Guess we'd better try him;" or when, five years after, he went to New York seeking work, and was told by Mr. Hale, of the *Journal of Commerce*, that he was a "runaway apprentice from some country office," and when after days of hunting for work he sat down on Saturday evening, almost moneyless and discouraged, and resolved to leave the city, but was encouraged and helped to employment by some young Irishmen who met him at his humble boarding-house, and learning of his want took a friendly interest in his welfare, he found work, and, during the forty years of his life in the great city, he always had a kind word, an open heart, and a helping hand for those seeking a start in life; the lesson to all hearts is, to do the same. There comes not to office, store, or dwelling, one more unpromising in looks than was young Greeley. But what a wealth of mind and heart did that homely garb and awkward manner conceal! And so of the struggling poor all about us. The possibilities of fine scholarship and princely fortunes often go groping their way through the earth, waiting for a guiding word or helping hand. Help the young man to-day who is trying to help himself, and to-morrow the world may call both you and him blessed.

The life of Horace Greeley illustrates the possible achievements and honors of American citizenship. His greatness was distinctively American. Claiming no illustrious ancestry, born poor, without the advantages of scholastic culture, always allying himself to the cause and interests of the masses, without civil or military position, he stood out in the simple grandeur of manhood and American citizenship, wielding in life a power that kings might covet, and receiving in death, not the forced tributes paid to royalty, but the willing tears of all mankind. In what other country could he have been so great? Was it not the genius of our government, the common school, and equality before the law, that gave him his chance? And how well and nobly did he use his mighty pen for their defence! Though peerless, Horace Greeley stands not alone as examples of greatness thus attained. It was in this country that the awkward backwoods boy, Jackson, found his way to the White House, and Abraham Lincoln left the wilds of Kentucky a barefooted boy, on a barebacked mule, and, coming around by way of Illinois, laid down the maul, and took up a sceptre greater than was ever wielded by a Cæsar or a Napoleon. It is in this land that every child is born within the easy reach of an education, and within the possible contingency of the highest of the people. It is in this land that every honest laboring man may have the assurance of the comforts of a home, the possibility of wealth, and the certainty that he is a man, and has the rights of a man.

The life of Horace Greeley not only illustrates the possibilities of manhood under Republican rule, but it is a splendid example of a self-made man under the most difficult circumstances. His parents were poor. His school days were over at the age of 10 years. The Bible, Webster's Spelling, Morse's Geography, and Dilworth's Arithmetic, were his only school books. Then working hard for his parents by day, he read by pine-knots at night Mrs. Heman's Poems, and the Arabian Nights, and such other books as he could obtain. Poverty compelled economy, his entire clothing up to manhood not costing over $50. Having no one to depend upon he learned to depend upon himself,—to earn his own bread, and to do his own thinking. Hardship, hard work, economy, good habits, and a dogged persistency, made the man. The little traveller going on foot to Poultney, traversed the Continents. The little boy standing in rags and asking for work, stood up before Emperors and Kings. The boy out of school at 10, taught Senators to sit at his feet for wisdom. And that name, so little when Mr. Bliss asked "Who are you?" and he bashfully said "Horace Greeley," to-day fills the earth. And be assured of this, that the easy-going, pleasure-seeking, lazy, laundress, barber and tailor-made young men of our times will never become Greeleys. It is also by much toil, much hardship, much working and waiting through the long years, that such men are made.

The life of Horace Greeley is a shining example of the virtues that go to make up a noble manhood. Among these I put first his love of truth and right, and his manly independence, the utterance of his honest convictions on every subject. I put these first because, with Mr. Greeley they were first. Party, policy, popularity, gain, the motives that so much influence most men, never for one moment stopped his tongue or pen from saying what he believed to be true, nor turned him aside from doing what he believed to be right. Mr. Greeley was not opposed to political parties, but he was opposed to putting party above principle and the public good. He worked like a Trojan in the campaign of 1840, which elected Harrison—writing till his right arm broke out in boils—and then said, "The *Tribune* will give to the new Administration a frank and cordial, but manly support, judging it always by its acts, and commending those only as far as they shall seem calculated to subserve the greatest of all government—the welfare of the people."

Mr. Greeley's leading idea of what a paper should be was that it "be free from servile partisanship on the one hand, and a gagged, mincing neutrality on the other." "Party spirit," he says, "is so fierce and intolerant in this country that a non-partisan journal is restrained from saying what it feels on the most vital topics, while, on the other hand, a Democratic, Whig, or Republican journal is expected to praise or blame, like or dislike, eulogize or condemn, in precise accordance with the views of its party." Mr. Greeley believed in a "happy medium" between these extremes, a position from which a journalist might openly advocate the principles and measures of the party to which his convictions allied him, yet frankly dissent from its cause on a particular question and even denounce its candidates if they were shown to be deficient in capacity, or (what is worse) in integrity. And only last year he wrote, "I have all my life been doing what people called vastly foolish impolitic acts, and I did not question their judgments, I only said that what I did seemed to me to be the right thing. If I should die before the election, or be beaten therein, please testify for me that I do not regret having braved public opinion when I thought it wrong and knew it to be merciless." That is the stuff that the martyrs were made of. That has the ring of a broad, true manhood, and a real American. And how infinitely is this above the time-serving spirit which asks, not is it *right* or *true*, but will it succeed?

There is much said in this country about liberty, but does it generally mean much more than this: Join whatever Church you please, but then after you are once in, do as the leaders tell you to do, and think as they tell you to think. *Think!* Why, yes, think as much as you please, but then we will tell you in advance what you must believe.

Romanism is consistent in this, for it believes in the infallibility of the Pope. Not so with us, and happy will it be for this land when all hearts and minds are free in fact as well as in theory, and when an enlightened eclecticism shall seek to conserve whatever is true and good in all parties and Churches, and to put away what is evil.

Mr. Greeley was honest, in paying all his debts. In the commercial convulsion of 1837 he toiled on at the *New Yorker* at a loss of $100 per week, and when he finally suspended its publication he made good every dollar to the subscribers. However heavy his own losses were through life, no man ever lost a cent by him.

Another virtue was his purity. A friend says that in 30 years' intimate acquaintance he never heard him use a word that would bring the slightest flutter to the purest cheek that womanhood ever unveiled to society.

He was generous. The needy who daily pressed upon him were never turned empty away. Often after working hard all day, he would sit up late at night and write an article for some periodical that he might have $25 or $50 to give to some one in need. Possibly, no man of our times has so literally fulfilled the Scripture, which teaches to *give* and *lend*, hoping for nothing in return. Not only was he generous, but he was broadly philanthropic,—studying, planning, working for better homes, better schools, better laws, the higher industries and arts, and everything that would elevate the masses. His temperance is known to you all. He was devoted to the Church of his choice, and, in forgetfulness of self, lived for his family, for humanity, and for God.

Few men ever began with so little and ended with so much, or even did so much and did it so well. And his life when looked at from beyond the strifes of party, and the shadow of a nation's grief, will grow steadily greater and never less. How rich is such a life in example and encouragement. How like the brightness of day against the blackness of night does it stand out against Fisk, the unblushing libertine, Tweed the thief, and all the rings that oppress the poor and gamble with the nation's honor.

Young men of America, learn from Horace Greeley that brain, and heart, and hard work, with faith in humanity and trust in God will win in the race of life.

And to all be this lesson: In the contest of parties let no words of bitterness be spoken that one could wish to recall at the open grave. And in the hurry and pressure of of life's work so to live that, with Horace Greeley, we can say: "So looking calmly, yet humbly for that close of my mortal career which cannot be far distant, I thank God for his blessings vouchsafed to me in the past, and with an aim that is not fear, and a consciousness of demerit that does not exclude hope, await before my steps the opening of the gates of the eternal world. And as the gates opened he whispered back, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

A Good Idea.

We learn that Mr. F. N. Field, an advertising agent well known in this city, is about to publish a book entitled, "The Chicago Business Directory and Travelers' Guide," and has received permission to place copies in the passenger coaches on the lines of the various railroads leading out of Chicago. The books will be kept in a case just inside the doors, at each end of the cars, and attached to them by means of a chain, so that they cannot be taken away. When the work is completed, it will not only be of great convenience to the travelling public, but will relieve the conductors from a great deal of annoyance in answering questions, and give them more time to attend to their duties. This is a worthy enterprise, and we doubt not that Mr. Field will do credit to the work he has undertaken. Those who contemplate changing their place of business will do well to send Mr. Field their new address as soon as possible, that it may be given in the Directory. His address is No. 55 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THAT "WOOD-FAMINE."

What Governor Austin Discovered Along the Line of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Dec. 10.

Readers of the *Press* will remember a statement, made a short time since, that, in view of the fact that numberless complaints had reached him of suffering on the border on account of a scarcity of fuel, Governor Austin had gone in person to investigate the matter thoroughly, and to apply whatever remedy he might find necessary. His journey was to the towns on the line of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, and more particularly those lying along the late blockaded section between St. James and Worthington. On Saturday night the Governor returned, after having floundered in the snow-drifts, and experienced all the rigors of that hyper-borean region for a week. He has been duly interviewed by a *Press* reporter, and makes statements in substance as follows:

The region of country in which a fuel-famine was feared lies west of St. James to and including Worthington. This country is a naked prairie, and has been but lately settled. Its settlers depend altogether upon the railroad company for fuel. They were inexperienced in the West, particularly so the colonists at Worthington, and threw themselves, thousands of families of them, out upon the naked prairies, exposed to the howling demon, winter, and looking to a railroad company almost, if not quite, as inexperienced in the uncertainties of a prairie winter as themselves. As a consequence, when the late sudden, unexpected, premature, and altogether unprepared for blockade came, it caught the people and the railroad by the hip. The prospect looked dubious, of a certainty, for the condition of things was like this: The road had a limited quantity of wood along this exposed section, but not enough to last longer than Christmas, and as all of the wood supply came from the Big Woods at this end, the blockade cut off that base of supplies. The hue and cry then went forth that there was to be a fuel famine, and as the story traveled it increased in magnitude, until it reached its present absurd proportions in the Eastern journals. As far as the Governor could learn, there has been no actual suffering for want of fuel. A few poor families that would have been in want had there been plenty of fuel, have removed to timbered country, but there has been, and is at present, fuel sufficient to supply all. The only question has been one of inconvenient scarcity and a prospective continuance, with a possible permanent cutting off of all supplies. The present condition is, that the road has wood enough along its border line to last, with the strictest economy, until Christmas, for in the face of a herculean task it has done its very best to supply the people, and has managed to keep the line beyond Worthington open and wood and coal trains running, and as fast as the track could be cleared this way wood has been shoved in. The company has in fact done everything possible to help the people out of their strait, and have kept prices down as low as possible. Soft wood has sold at $5.50 per cord, and soft coal at $7.50 per ton. The road is now open through, and a through train will leave this city this morning. Every facility will be crowded to stock up the country with wood as soon as possible, and the only danger to be anticipated is, from another blockade.

The prime cause was, of course, the blockade. But a great many things have been learned this year, which has been a crisis in the matter of border prairie occupancy. In the first place, the road runs in an extreme disadvantageous direction, *i. e.*, southwest, thus being exposed to the fury of the prevailing northwest wind. Again, it is built upon a sort of ridgeway, and over the worst prairie; from Lake Crystal to Worthington it runs on high altitude, something like 980 feet higher than at St. Paul. Thus the road is very badly exposed to storms, and was taken all unprepared by the late one, not even hewing its snow fences down. Again, it is well known that since its completion to a connection with Sioux City, it has been taxed to its utmost capacity to carry freight and run out the harvest. As a consequence, its cars were used for other purposes than to haul wood, until late in the fall. The company also expected that a portion of the settlements, and especially those from Windom west, would use Iowa coal to a great extent, as, in point of fact, the company requires nearly all the wood it can obtain along its line for its own use. But it unfortunately transpires that the demands upon the coal mines overtaxed their power to supply—the country had developed so fast during the past summer that the mines had not kept pace with them. The consequence was that the prairie settlers were not only obliged to pay an advance of $2 per ton at the mines, but they could only secure a limited quantity.

However, the people are not frightened. They are looking the matter square in the face, and do not propose to be caught napping another winter. They have fuel enough now, and will have a full supply laid at their doors, if another blockade does not occur. In this lies the only danger, and organized plans have been made so that, in case of a recurrence of the late disaster, the people of the endangered settlements will gather at Mountain Lake, Heron Lake, Windom, and Worthington, and crowd into as few houses as possible. In this way they hope to get through the winter, if worse comes to worst. But it is to be hoped that no such action will be necessary. The railroad company will do its utmost to get fuel in quantity to the people, and all will be well if there are no more blockades.

Singular Murder Case.

In Marshall County, Tennessee, there will soon be a trial for murder, which will possess some singular features. Three years ago a young man in Marshall County was engaged to be married to a young lady, whose family strongly objected to the union. The lover ran off with his intended twice, but was so closely watched and hotly pursued by the lady's friends that it was impossible for the wedding to take place. He made a third attempt, when he met the girl at an appointed place, and took her on a horse behind him. Thus they were going to find a minister to make them one, when two men sprang up at the roadside, and called upon them to stop. The young man increased the speed of his horse, and several shots were sent after him. He rode on a little way and fell from the horse, dragging the girl with him. The assassins came up and commenced beating the wounded man unmercifully, he begging them to desist as the shot he had received would soon finish him. The murderers proved to be the girl's brothers, and they tried to force her to get on her lover's horse and go home with them. This she refused to do, even by the persuasion of a severe beating which they gave her. They then left the two helpless in the road, went home and told their mother they had "fixed" that fellow, and left the parts to avoid arrest. The girl and her wounded lover got to the house of one of her friends, where they were married, and in a few hours the husband breathed his last. The assassins were shortly after arrested, and before the day of their trial they managed to break jail and escaped to Texas. They were lately rearrested and brought back to Marshall County. They will be tried in a short time. The wife of the murdered man, their own sister, expresses a determination to do all in her power to secure their conviction. She lives with her husband's sister, and has not gone near her own family since the tragedy.

The United Brethren have been so much encouraged by the success of their work in Germany that they have decided to send an additional laborer to that country.

—The London *Telegraph* says: "We have received from the accomplished discoverer, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, the subjoined most interesting account of the record of the Deluge, which, as we announced a day or two ago, he has lately deciphered from the Assyrian monuments: 'The cuneiform inscription which I have recently found and translated gives a long and full account of the Deluge. It contains the version or tradition of this event which existed in the early Chaldean period at the city of Erech (one of the cities of Nimrod), now represented by the ruins of Warka. In this newly discovered inscription the account of the Deluge is put as a narrative into the mouth of Xisuthrus, or Noah. He relates the wickedness of the world, the command to build the ark, its building, the filling of it, the Deluge, the resting of the ark on a mountain, the sending out of the birds, and other matters. The narrative has a closer resemblance to the account translated by the Greeks from Berosus, the Chaldean historian, than to the Biblical history, but it does not differ materially from either. The principal differences are as to the duration of the Deluge, the name of the mountain on which the ark rested, the sending out of birds, &c. The cuneiform account is much longer and fuller than that of Berosus, and has several details omitted both by the Bible and the Chaldean historian. This inscription opens up many questions of which we knew nothing previously, and it is connected with a number of other details of Chaldean history which will be both interesting and important. This is the first time any inscription has been found with an account of an event mentioned in Genesis.'"

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A choice assortment, at a great sacrifice in prices, to close out. F. S. KELLOGG, 65 West Lake-st., Chicago.

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As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

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Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

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FINANCIAL.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The progress toward an easier condition which was noted at this time last week, continued up to about the middle of the week. But as soon as it came to be generally understood that deposits in the banks were increasing, the demand for bank accommodation, which had been held in abeyance for a week or two, began to increase, so that at the close of this week the disproportion between the applications at bank, and the ability of the banks to loan, is about as great as it was two weeks ago. The prospect for the next few weeks, however, is more favorable, as the marketing of hogs and cattle, and the large shipments from here Eastward, are liquidating indebtedness rapidly. In the open market we see indications of an easier condition in the fact that there is less commercial paper offered. There are some instances of the paper of first-class mercantile houses in Chicago being offered here at 1½ per cent per month by New York merchants to whom the paper was given for goods, but this shows the necessities of New York merchants rather than of the makers of the paper. The middle of December has generally been regarded as about the time when the usual winter stringency of money culminates. It may therefore be assumed that the worst of the stringency for this winter is over. After the 1st of January the interest and dividend disbursements in Eastern cities will make money easier and also relieve this market.

New York exchange sold between banks to-day at par and at 25c per $1,000 premium.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	150
Third National Bank	130	150
Fifth National Bank	150	
Commercial National Bank	140	
Merchants' National Bank	177	
German National Bank	125	
Northwestern National Bank	200	
Corn Exchange National Bank	109	114 ex. div
Cook County National Bank		107
National Bank of Illinois	100	
National Bank of Commerce		101
Chicago City Railway	150	165
North Division Railway	83	103
Pullman Palace Car	104	
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	160	165
Chamber of Commerce	93	100
Traders' Insurance Company	96	100

SALES.

$25,000 Traders' Insurance.
6,800 Corn Exchange National Bank.
5,000 Manufacturers' National Bank.
1,100 Chamber of Commerce.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int	113	113¼
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112⅞	113
5-20s of '65, ex. int	112⅞	113¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¼	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115⅞	116¼
10-40s	109¼	109¾
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	110¼	110¾
U. S. currency 6s	112	112½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ and int.
Cook County 7s		99½ and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 93@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	109	@110¾
Land warrants, 160's, not war 1812	177	187
Land warrants, 120's, not war 1812	124	134
Agricultural College Land Scrip		180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Gold sold at 112⅜@112⅝, declined to 112¼, and closed at 112⅜@112½. Loans 1-32 to flat for use, and 1 and 3 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were about $37,000,000. The export of specie for the week is $315,323.

Governments were dull; very little doing.

State bonds were quiet.

The money market was active during the day, at 7 per cent to 1-32, but became easier, and closed at 6 to 7 per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable. The banks now hold only $1,325,350 above the 25 per cent required.

It was announced this afternoon that the Pacific Mail mortgage would soon be officially promulgated. Report says that the mortgage will be for $2,000,000, covering all the property of the Company, having five years to run. The money realized from the sale of bonds will be used to replace the steamers recently lost.

The stock market, except in a few shares, was noted chiefly for dullness and lack of animation, the whole of the list having been almost neglected at one time during the day. The advance in Pacific Mail to 73¾ at the opening gave tone to the rest of the list, and for a short period the market was steady. Pacific Mail, however, soon declined, reaching 71⅞. Hannibal & St. Joseph common also declined. The greatest advance was in Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, which rose from 67½ to 71. The general market was steady at the close.

Sterling 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¼	Coupons, '67	116¼
5-20s of '62	112⅞	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	113	New 5s	111
Coupons, '65	113	10-40s	109¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	115¼	Currency 6s	112¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94¾	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	78¾	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	102	St. Paul pfd	77
W. U. Tel	79¾	Wabash	71¼
Quicksilver	43¾	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	93¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	14
American Express	66	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	81¼	Chicago & Alton	110¼
Pacific Mail	71⅞	C. & A. pfd	113
New York Central	96⅞	O. & M.	46¾
Erie	52¼	C., C. & C.	91
Erie pfd	74⅞	C., B. & Q.	137
Harlem	117¼	Lake Shore	94
Harlem pfd	127	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	123¼
Pittsburgh	88	Un. Pacific stocks	37¾
Northwestern	86¾	U. P. bonds	80¼
N. W. pfd	90	Cen. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	110¼	Del., Lac & W.	91¼
N. J. Cen	101¼	B., H. & Erie	8½
St. Paul	54¼		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,312	4,635	9,108	3,866
Wheat, bu	64,750	36,530	21,544	4,361
Corn, bu	50,700	142,554	1,886	9,505
Oats, bu	38,670	36,602	10,484	10,564
Rye, bu	2,499	2,946	1,050	....
Barley, bu	23,550	20,295	12,135	3,271
Grass seed, lbs	56,420	34,140	20,854	23,000
Flax seed, lbs	14,300	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	103,720	20,231	18,800	....
Cured meats, lbs	350,170	381,394	2002,850	1786,606
Beef, brls	....	6	....	....
Pork, brls	60	142	1,791	....
Lard, lbs	47,340	485,880	1134,725	570,960
Tallow, lbs	21,760	30,240	41,300	81,000
Butter, lbs	58,395	59,360	16,550	74,910
Dressed hogs, No	1,946	2,223	347	2,310
Live hogs, No	25,352	18,986	4,068	1,606
Cattle, No	1,182	911	1,391	822
Sheep, No	981	606	1,276	....
Hides, lbs	196,805	90,500	207,837	78,015
Highwines, brls	108	138	386	170
Wool, lbs	276,396	2,055	120,914	....
Potatoes, bu	1,888	1,119	....	....
Lumber, m feet	332	[illegible]	849	802
Shingles, m	160	1,296	288	317
Lath, m	50	10	35	41
Salt, brls	1,657	3,524	1,893	2,751

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 5,192 bu wheat; 6,876 bu corn; 5,209 bu oats; 2,749 bu rye; 7,319 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 15,157 bu wheat; 16,886 bu corn; 21,337 bu oats; 5,928 bu rye; 36,546 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 147 cars wheat; 150 cars corn; 48 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 50 cars barley. Total, 407 cars, or 163,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 14, '72.	Dec. 7, '72.	Dec. 16, '71.
Flour, brls	53,019	53,128	29,546
Wheat, bu	380,380	398,000	174,568
Corn, bu	254,630	227,000	781,792
Oats, bu	228,370	157,895	222,368
Rye, bu	19,949	17,311	16,312
Barley, bu	120,615	133,500	113,729
Dressed hogs	5,513	3,308	9,836
Live hogs, No	129,224	138,833	134,647
Cattle, No	10,949	12,349	8,839
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	44,893	35,997	10,083
Wheat, bu	11,270	108,148	9,825
Corn, bu	29,947	30,554	65,215
Oats, bu	134,982	79,479	40,365
Rye, bu	10,803	16,173	7,030
Barley, bu	115,829	63,994	40,539
Dressed hogs	4,481	3,299	9,750
Live hogs, No	21,908	23,763	17,687
Cattle, No	5,868	6,533	4,220

The barley muddle, to which we referred yesterday morning, is being investigated in this city, and the facts in the case will probably be brought to light ere long. It is to be hoped that the matter will not end with this, but that restitution will be insisted upon, if that be possible. Either certain parties did not obtain as much money by 8c per bu on 25,000 bu as they ought to have done, or some other parties paid 8c per bu on 25,000 bu more than they ought to have paid. It is either one thing or the other, and the matter should be set right, somehow. In any event, those who have profited by the underhanded transaction should be obliged to disgorge the entire difference, paying the whole cost of transfer out of his own or their own pocket, or pockets. In this connection we publish the following:

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1872.

Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Chairman Board of R. R. and W. H. Commissioners, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I have to report that, during the past month, considerable quantities of No. 3 barley have been loaded into C. & N. W. cars, at the Armour, Dole & Co. Elevator, and the cars switched to the Galena track, when the barley was again inspected and graded No. 2. This discrepancy in the grading is so marked that it ought to receive immediate attention. Therefore, I earnestly urge upon you to undertake a thorough investigation of the matter, for and in my behalf. I am compelled to ask you to perform duties that, perhaps, properly belong to myself, and which I would gladly undertake, but because I am entirely incapacitated from doing so, being confined to my bed by a broken limb. I trust, therefore, you may be able to give it early attention, and shall wait anxiously to hear from you. Yours, respectfully,

W. F. TOMPKINS, Chief Inspector.

We suggest that now the leak is stopped in the direction of the elevator of Munger, Wheeler & Co., that the proper authorities endeavor to find out if it be not opened elsewhere. It is not impossible that some of the Armour, Dole & Co. No. 3 barley has been run into the Union Elevator as No. 2, since the transfer was stopped in the other direction. There is, in fact, plenty of room for inquiry, when the investigation is once declared to be in order.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were all slow to-day, and most of them steady, with the exception of wheat, which was active and higer. There was very little interest exhibited in anything else; but all were strong when measured against the fact of general dullness reported from New York. There was no shipping demand of consequence for anything, and the markets were, therefore, almost entirely speculative. The grocery market was fairly active for the leading staples, as well as for fancy goods, suitable for the holiday trade, and prices were generally firm. Coffees were especially so, a further upward movement at the East making necessary an advance here, and quotations were marked up a ¼c all around. Sugars were firmer, without quotable advance. Teas were easy, save for choice grades which, owing to light stocks, were firmly held. Dry goods met with a good demand from interior dealers, and also to supply local retailers, and decided firmness still prevails in all departments of the market. The supply of certain lines of goods is somewhat reduced, but, with a few unimportant exceptions, jobbers encounter no difficulty in filling orders. There was no change in the butter market. Fair activity was noticeable, and former quotations were well sustained for all descriptions. Bagging remains quiet and firm. Cheese was dull. In the coal market, no new features were developed. A liberal business was doing at the leading yards, and prices were firm at $12.00@13.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.50 for Erie, and $7.00@7.50 for Wilmington. Fish were in light demand only, and prices underwent no change. The demand for raisins, currants, figs, and most other descriptions of dried fruits was reported good, and quotations were firmly adhered to. Oils, hay, hides, and leather were without material change. Trade at the lumber yards was fair to-day, previous prices being maintained. Building materials, metals, nails, &c., continue quiet and unchanged. There is a tendency to an advance in tin plate before long, the English markets ruling quite firm, and the stocks of importers are reported to be very low. Dairy and solar salt have advanced; dairy quoted at $3.50 without bags, and $4.25@4.50 with bags; solar quotable at $2.40@2.50. The demand for salt is good and the supply is very light; it is now being received here by rail. The demand for all kinds of cooperage is fair, with ample offerings. The wool market continues quiet and steady at previous quotations. Broom corn was unchanged, the inquiry being fair for the higher grades. Common red brush is plenty and dull. The unsettled condition of the hop market continues. This market, as well as all the Eastern markets, ruled very firm, and the tendency to an early advance in prices is strong. We quote prime Western at 35@40c. Seeds were quiet and steady. Clover was in light demand, sales of ordinary being made at $4.85@5.10. Potatoes continue scarce and firm at 75c on track. Poultry was unchanged. There was a moderate demand for choice chickens and turkeys, but as a rule the market was dull and prices weak. Prairie chickens and quail were in very good inquiry among shippers; rabbits and venison were in large supply and moderate request. The usual demand for apples and cranberries prevailed, prices ruling steady at yesterday's quotations.

Highwines were more active, and firm at ½c advance, in sympathy with a further rise in New York. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 90c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in better demand, and firm at an average advance of about 5c per 100 lbs, though the receipts were larger than heretofore, and live were reported easier. Sales were reported of 373 head good, smooth shipping at $4.55; 330 head do at $4.50; 36 head inferior at $4.37½. Total, 739 head.

Provisions were very quiet, with little change in prices. Cash product was generally quoted firm, as there was little offered, though buyers held off both for cash and future, as hogs were quoted a shade easier. Almost everybody seems undecided, as yet, half afraid that prices will go still lower, while most of them hope that the market has touched bottom already. Meanwhile the packers have but little product on hand, as they have all of them adopted the billiardist tactics of "going into pocket for safety," and will accumulate little stuff till they know how the season is likely to come out. The leading demand now is for lard and green hams, the former being deemed cheap, while the latter is wanted by curers. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.50; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.40@11.50; do seller January, $11.62½; do seller February, $11.62½@11.75; do seller March, $11.87½@11.90; do seller April, $12.00; prime mess, $10.75. Lard, cash, $7.10@7.12½ for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.12½@7.15; do seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.50@7.55. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@9c, and green hams at 7¼@7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3¼@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; meats, 15 to 20 days, in salt, quotable at 3½c for shoulders; 5½@5⅝c for short ribs, and 5¾@6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3⅞c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5¼@5⅜c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅛@6¼c for short clear; 8¼@8½c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $23.50@30.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $11.50; 500 brls do, seller January, at $11.62½c; 500 brls do, seller March, at $11.87½c; 100 brls prime mess at $10.75; 800 tcs lard at $7.12½; 500 tcs do, seller January, at $7.15; 200 boxes short ribs at 5⅝c; 50,000 lbs green short clear at 5⅝c; 600 boxes long and short clear, seller first 10 days in January, and 400 boxes do seller last half January, at 6c; 5,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs), at 7⅝c; 40,000 lbs do at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at $7.12½c; 40,000 lbs and 5,000 pcs do at $7.10; 30,000 lbs do at $7.05; 40,000 lbs do (18 lbs, at 6⅞c; 3 brls cake tallow at 8c.

The following are the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	90	308
Pork, brls	739	6,005
Meats, lbs	2,064,580	10,822,560
Lard, lbs	297,180	3,844,764

The following are returns of hog-packing from commencement of season to date:

	1872.	1871.
Chicago	429,470	[illegible]
Milwaukee	86,637	108,122
Indianapolis	70,760	85,690

The packing is thus behind at other points, as well as at Chicago; all are holding off, as much as possible, for a further decline in prices.

Flour was again quiet and unchanged. New York was reported dull and drooping, which made shippers hold off, while holders asked full previous prices, in view of the greater strength in wheat. The demand was chiefly on local account, only one round lot being taken for shipment. We note that the more liberal receipts have caused a slight increase in stocks here, but they are not large enough to weaken prices. Sales were reported of 600 brls white winter extras (Wis.) at $7.25; 100 brls spring extras (Conqueror) at $7.50; 100 brls do (White Rose) at $6.25; 400 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfines at $4.50; 50 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 1,450 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $12.00 on track.

Wheat was more active, and about 1c higher than on Friday, though Liverpool was only reported steady, and New York was quoted tame, while our receipts were liberal with prospects of an increase in volume, now that Iowa has got rid of the epizootic disease. The demand was principally speculative (for options) and local, though several outside orders were on the floor from Canada and our own winter wheat-raising sections. The millers of those parts are paying more attention to spring wheat than ever before, owing to the great difference in the price of that and winter. Of course, it is only necessary to start the rumor of a consumptive demand, with a few facts to make the rumor appear probable, in order to cause a speculative advance; because we have some 5,000,000 bu of wheat sold for next month's delivery in this market, and scarcely a tenth part of that amount in store, with which to make the deliveries. Nor do our present receipts threaten to swell that stock much, if there should be a good shipping demand this winter from interior points. So far we have not much of that demand, and car lots were very slow to-day. Seller January opened at $1.14½, declined to $1.13¾, advanced to $1.15, and closed dull at $1.14¼. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.12¾@1.14, closing at $1.13¼. Seller February sold at $1.16@1.17¼, closing at $1.16¾. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.20@1.21. No. 3 spring in fair demand, but no higher, closing at $1.02@1.03, and rejected do at 92½@93¼c, according to location, the inside being in North Side houses. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.13¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.13⅜; 45,800 bu do at $1.13½; 1,600 bu do at $1.13⅝; 11,600 bu do at $1.13¼; 2,400 bu do at $1.13; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.03; 8,800 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 400 bu do at 93c; 800 bu do at 92½c. Total 82,600 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at the same prices as yesterday, with almost no demand during a considerable part of the session, as the attention of operators was largely attracted to wheat. New York was reported tame, and our shipments were almost nothing, while receipts were up to the average. There was no inquiry for shipment, and but few shorts were on the market, while no one seemed inclined to go long, as the prospect is that nearly all the corn that comes in this winter will be found here in the spring, awaiting the opening of navigation. Hence our market drags, and sagged to-day. No. 2, cash or seller the month, opened at 31¼c, and declined to 31c at the close. Seller January opened at 31½c, and closed at 31¼@31⅜c. Seller February sold at 32@32⅛c. There was a fair demand for the summer options, and they were firmer. Seller June sold at 36½@37c, and 36c was bid for seller May. Rejected was firm and higher. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 4,400 bu do at 31 3-16c; 25,600 bu do at 31⅛c; 17,200 bu do at 31c; 2,800 bu rejected at 30c; 800 bu do at 29⅞c; 400 bu do at 29½c; 2,000 bu ears at 35c on track. Total, 63,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active, but unusually weak, declining ⅜@1c, when New York was announced to be dull and heavy. The market opened at about 25⅛c for cash, and 25⅛c seller January, but fell to 24⅞c at the close, for both. Seller February sold at 25@25⅛c, closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 25c; 5,000 bu do at 24⅞c; 6,800 bu do at 24¾c; 5,000 bu do at 24⅞c; 3,600 bu do at 24⅞c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 600 bu do at 22¾c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 28c on track. Total, 29,000 bu.

Rye was scarce and firm at the recent advance, being in fair demand, with very little offered. Sales were restricted to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 63c, and 800 bu rejected at 57c.

Barley was quiet and irregular. No. 2 was in good request, and a shade firmer, at 66@67c in Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and 61¼@62c in other houses. Seller the month was nominal at 61@61½c; and seller January firm at 62@62½c. The lower grades were weak, at 49¾@51½c for No. 3, and 40@40½c for rejected, closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 67c; 400 bu do at 66½c; 1,800 bu do at 66c; 2,400 bu do at 62c; 1,600 bu do at 61½c; 1,600 bu do at 61¼c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 51½c; 400 bu do at 51¼c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 6,400 bu do at 49½c; 1,200 bu do at 48½c; 400 bu rejected at 40½c; 2,000 bu do at 40c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 78c; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 2,000 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 27,400 bu.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The weather has been somewhat unfavorable to outdoor operations—the receipts of wheat and other grains lessened by reason of the rain, and occasionally considerable deliveries from warehouse for the despatch of vessels. The grain markets have steadily been gaining strength; the constant export flow of wheat and declining freight rates have been the chief cause of improvement—this, too, in face of lessened Liverpool quotations. As tonnage becomes more plentiful, freights are expected to ease off yet more, and this stimulates wheat buyers to secure inland all needed available supplies that are within reach, and to accomplish this and to secure selected wheat in round parcels, advanced rates have had to be paid, sufficient, at least, to cover the additional expenses incurred by housing. More than five months have elapsed since harvest, and during that period to date we have given despatch to upward of 160 ships to the United Kingdom, carrying in the aggregate upward of 5,000,000 of centals wheat, besides flour and grain to other ports, aggregating a total money value of $8,000,000. Our remaining surplus of breadstuff is yet of very considerable importance—how great it is impossible to say, as much, very much depends upon the weather, the amount of rain that may fall during the current season, and the prices that may attain for the ensuing six months. Our people are a peculiar people. Many of our large grain-producers and holders are wealthy, quite independent, and able to hold on to their grain crops, and will do so for years whenever prices do not suit them, or whenever, by reason of light rain-falls, a year of drought and short crops is rendered at all probable. This is particularly so in Oregon. The old saying with us is, that, when breadstuff is high—above an average price—the farmers can always unearth enough wheat to supply the wants of the people. Flour at date sympathizes with the rise in wheat, yet the export demand is light and the millers not grinding half the time. Barley is held with considerable firmness, yet the plentiful supply of corn checks any probable rise. Oats, on the contrary, are scarce, and prices steadily advancing. Beans are also in few hands, and held with firmness, looking for still higher rates next spring. Hay, bran, and ground feed generally, command high prices. Potatoes are plentiful and cheap; onions scarce and high; other vegetables very abundant, selling at low prices. Wool, hides, and leather are all in request, at the late rise. Tallow is plentiful and cheap.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and a shade firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.13½@1.13⅝ seller the month, closing at the inside, and $1.14⅝@1.15 seller January, closing at $1.14⅝. Corn was quiet and steady, selling at 31c seller the month, and 31½c seller January. Other grain and provisions were quiet and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

ALCOHOL—Was moderately active and quotable at $1.78@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The demand for choice hurl and stalk braid continues fair. The supply of green hurl is light, and prices for this grade rule strong. Common and red brush is very plenty and slow of sale. We continue quotations as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS—Good beans are in demand, both for local consumption and for shipment to the lumber regions. The supply of such is rather light and they are firm in consequence. The offerings of common are large and they sell slowly at irregular prices. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.35; fair to good at $1.50@2.00; common to medium at $1.25@1.40.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There were no changes under this head. The demand is very light, and restricted to small lots. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair; per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40@45 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.60
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
26x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
24x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—The demand for this staple continues fair, and former prices are well sustained for all descriptions, though the market is not particularly firm save for good to choice grades. Receipts were again liberal to-day, but stocks are not accumulating to a very considerable extent. Prices range as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Firmness still characterizes the market for grain bags, and if anything the tendency of prices is to advance. Stocks are light. Burlaps and gunnies remain steady. Wool sacks were scarcely inquired for. We quote: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Continue in good request, and prices rule comparatively steady.

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	[illegible]
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.56
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.00@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—There was no visible change in the general features of this market. There is still an absence of anything like activity in the demand, and the quoted prices are still being freely shaded on fair orders. We make no alteration in our quotations: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—Only one or two dealers are now filling orders for Erie and Lackawanna coal at our inside quotations, and prices will, no doubt, soon be uniform at $11.50 for the former, and at $13.00 for the latter. There was a good demand for the different varieties at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—The demand is fair for all varieties of cooperage, with abundant offerings. Prices continue to rule as follows: Pork barrels, $1.55@1.60; lard tierces, $1.85@1.95; whiskey barrels, $2.25@2.35; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry, prices ruling steady. We quote: East Beurre pears at $4.50; Beurre Gris do at $4.25@4.50; winter Nelis do at $3.50@4.00; Rein di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—There was a moderate inquiry for fresh, but chiefly of a local character. The receipts are not large, but about equal to present requirements. Prices continue to rule irregular, fresh quotable at 27@28c, with a few sales at 29c. Pickled are plenty, and sold at 20@23c. Sales include 20 pkgs fresh at 29c; 60 cases do at 28c; 500 doz do at 27c; 300 doz do at 26c; 20 brls pickled at 23c; 400 doz do at 20c.

FEATHERS—Continue in very fair request, on both local and interior account. The receipts this week have been quite large, and prices are a trifle easier in consequence. We quote: Prime live geese at 63@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@72c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@60c according to quality; chickens, 5@8c. Sales include 2 sacks good live geese at 65c.

FISH—Remain quiet; prices steady. We still quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The movement in this class of goods was on a liberal scale, and prices were again quoted steady, as follows: Dates 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.65@2.70; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6¼c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do Western, 6½@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to meet with a fair demand from the city trade, with ample offerings. Prices rule steady at $3.00@3.75 in small lots; $4.00 for extra choice. Cranberries were quiet and steady at $10.00@12.00 per brl for cultivated, and $7.00@9.00 for wild. Sales include 1 car apples at $3.00; 40 brls choice bellflower at $4.00; 100 brls apples at $3.50; 150 brls. do at $3.05@3.50; 63 brls do at $3.00@3.25; 20 brls at $2.50@2.75; 60 brls poor at $2.25; 38 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 5 brls wild at $7.50@8.00.

GROCERIES—The demand for staple as well as for fancy grains was satisfactorily active, and the general market exhibited a firm, healthy tone. Coffees were strong, and advanced ¼c on all around, the upward movement here being the result of the late advance in New York. Other articles in the list are selling at former prices.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25½@26½c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23½c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 21¾@22½c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c, do, prime, 23@23¼c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13¾@13⅞c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11¼@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11¼@11¾c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9¼@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 23@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GAME—The demand for prairie chickens and quail continues excellent, shippers buying freely for the holidays. Rabbits and venison were in quite liberal supply, and sold slowly at previous prices. Prairie chickens are held firmly at $4.75@5.00, and quail at $1.60@1.75. Mallard ducks quotable at $3.00@3.25; partridges at $4.50; venison at 7@9c for carcass. Sales include 25 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 31 doz do at $4.75; 30 doz do at $5.12½; 60 doz quail at $1.75; 18 doz do at $1.60; 54 doz do at $1.50; 34 doz rabbits at $1.50; 40 doz do at $1.25; 5 doz squirrels at 75c; 4 carcasses venison at 9c.

HAY—No new feature was noted in this market. A fair local and outside demand existed, under which prices were well sustained. Wholesale dealers were offering the following: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue firm at former rates. Sales were mostly at 11@12c for heavy and light green cured, but choice lots found buyers at outside figures. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The unsettled condition of this market continues. The supply is only moderate, and most of the choice hops are now in the hands of dealers, and held firmly at 35@40c. The crop was not as large as anticipated, and it is expected that foreign hops will be here soon. A few samples have been received from New York, and offered at 40c, and some of the brewers have received consignments direct from Germany. The Eastern markets are all reported firm, and the indications are favorable to an advance in prices before long. We continue to quote prime Western at 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern at 40@45c.

HONEY—The offerings are rather larger than for some time past. The demand is moderate, and chiefly for the better grades. We quote Eastern, 30c; genuine Western, 25@28c; fair grades, 18@20c; strained honey, 12½@13c. Sales include 100 lbs prime Western at 25c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no visible change in the condition of this market. The demand was moderate at the annexed range of prices:

Flat iron	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10@ 6 5-10	rates
Rounds and squares	5 @ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7 @ 7½	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7¾	rates
Russia iron	20c	per lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	per lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c	per lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11½ @13½c	per lb

LEATHER—In the leather market no new features were developed. A steady, fair movement is witnessed, and the prices given below are firmly adhered to:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—There is a fair demand for the season. Oranges are in good request, with ample offerings. We quote: Palermo and Malaga lemons at $6.50@7.00; New Orleans oranges at $10.00 per brl; Valencia do at $14.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $8.50 per keg (25 lbs).

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue to rule quiet and unchanged. The indications are that an advance in tin will take place soon, as the English market is very firm, and the stocks of the New York importers are much reduced. The recent decline was occasioned by the large amount suddenly thrown on the market. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11¼c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Continue quiet and steady at $5.75 rates as a basis. Prices range as follows: 10d per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; do 3d, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—There was no change to note. Trade was quiet and values steady. We quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50 @7.00

OILS—The weakness for some time past noticeable in the lard oil market continues, and an early decline is looked for. Carbon, turpentine, and linseed remain firm. Trade was fair at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 27@28c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68c; straits, 72c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINT COLORS AND PUTTY—Were again dull, with prices generally easy:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The market is very liberally supplied with all descriptions of poultry. Large, well-fatted and dressed chickens and turkeys are in fair request, but the bulk of the offerings are small and poorly dressed, and sell very slowly, at irregular prices. Live geese and ducks are also in large supply, and dull, geese in coops being offered at $5.00@9.00. Sales include 1,200 lbs choice dry picked turkeys at 12@12½c; 2,900 lbs do at 10@11c; 700 lbs do at 9@10c; 1,100 lbs at 7@8c; 400 lbs do poor at 3c; 12 doz extra choice chickens at $3.55; 40 doz good at $3.00; 50 doz do at $2.75@3.00; 34 doz do at $2.25@2.50; 50 doz at $1.50@2.00. 2 doz extra geese at $12.00; 14 doz do at $10.00@11.00; 8 doz do at $8.00@9.00; 6 doz at $7.00. 9 doz ducks at $3.50@4.00.

POTATOES—Choice varieties are in demand, and few car lots are offering; they sell readily at 70@75c, on track; from store, at 80@95c. Sales include 1 car at 75c, on track; 100 bu Ohio, in small lots, at 95c; 480 bu, from store, at 85@90c; 50 bu at 80c.

SALT—We note an advance in dairy and solar salt, of 25@50c on dairy, and solar now quoted at $2.40@2.50. The supply of salt is unusually light this season, and this, with a fair demand, tends to advance prices. We now quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.40; ordinary, coarse, $2.40; Saginaw, fine, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; dairy, without bag, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; coarse solar, $2.40; do C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS—Were moderately active, and prices rule steady, as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x5	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x5	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were quiet and steady at yesterday's prices. Good timothy sold at $3.00; prime quotable at $3.20@3.25; clover at $4.85@5.15, and $5.60 for mammoth. Flax quoted at $1.60@1.65; Hungarian at 80@85c. Sales were reported of 14 bags timothy at $3.00; 14 bags prime clover at $5.15; 31 bags common at $4.85; 14 bags mammoth at $5.60; 39 bags at $5.25.

TEAS—Dealers reported a moderate inquiry at the annexed quotations: Hyson common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.09@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was firm, as follows: Beech, $13.00; Maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—The market continues quiet and steady. The receipts are fair, and stocks are accumulating. Dealers look for a more active business after the holidays. The general impression is, that present prices will be at least maintained, and the tone of the Eastern markets is favorable. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@67c
Tub, washed fair do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	54@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@44c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	42@48c
Extra, pulled	42@48c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Dec. 14.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	2,317	17,418	636
Tuesday	2,753	15,194	959
Wednesday	2,211	25,256	1,372
Thursday	1,603	23,576	1,311
Friday	1,182	26,321	981
Saturday	200	14,000	232
Total	10,266	122,765	5,491
Last week	13,206	147,312	4,474
Week before last	9,440	126,168	6,131
Week ending Nov. 23	16,566	89,491	6,091
Total four weeks	49,478	484,736	22,187

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	802	4,008	185
Tuesday	768	4,003	....
Wednesday	1,253	3,174	....
Thursday	748	3,971	....
Friday	1,391	4,068	1,276
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,062	19,224	1,461
Last week	6,576	24,483	1,188

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	18,000 lbs
Single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—Throughout the past week the cattle trade has been in a most unsatisfactory condition. There has been an entire absence of anything like activity in the demand from any source, so that, while the arrivals, comparatively, have been moderate, they largely exceeded the wants of buyers, and a steady accumulation of stock was witnessed. In prices we have to note a very material falling off. The Eastern markets, without exception, have ruled lower, the decline varying from ½c to 1c per lb, and our market has sympathized to the extent of ½c on all grades of shipping cattle, while in some instances sellers claimed to have disposed of their stock at a reduction of ⅝@¾c. In the poorer sorts the depreciation was not so marked, the decline suffered last week having operated to check the receipts of such. If the market for any one class of stock can be said to have been duller than another, it was so for medium to fair grades; such as are too good for feeders and Chicago butchers, and not quite good enough for shipment East. These were a drug at $4.25@4.50, and a number of droves remained in the yards unsold at the close. The extreme range of prices for the week (not including Christmas beeves) was $1.50@6.25—the inside figure for bulls, and the outside for extra steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward. Most of the week's business, however, was transacted at $2.25@3.50 for common to choice cows and common to good Texas cattle; at $2.75@3.75 for choice steers; at $4.00@4.75 for common to good shipping steers of from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs average, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice smooth well-fatted steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. There was very little inquiry for Christmas beeves, and only a few of the offerings changed hands here. Veal calves remain dull at about last week's prices, or at $3.50@5.75 for common coarse heavy; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice light.

To-day, the general features of the market were unchanged. Buyers were few and indifferent, and only a small number of cattle were disposed of. A city butcher (Sheible & Son) purchased 3 fancy steers averaging 2,010 lbs at $10.00,—the highest price paid in this market during the present season. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.25@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.50@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.00

HOGS—The receipts since our last review have been 122,765, against 147,312 last week, 126,168 week before last, and 130,800 for the corresponding week last year. During the four weeks ending to-night, the arrivals have been 484,736,—a number larger by more than 50,000 head than ever before received for the same period. Nothing was developed in connection with the market worthy of special comment. The receipts, though falling considerably below those of last week, have been large, yet not greatly in excess of the demand, all finding buyers, and at prices averaging about 10c per 100 lbs higher than the average of last week. Values have been subjected to only slight fluctuations, 10c per 100 lbs covering the changes in either direction. Shippers continue in the market, but their purchases, comparatively, are light, averaging only about 4,000 head daily. The extreme range of the market was $3.60@4.10, with the great bulk of the transfers within the range of $3.70@3.90. Coarse Michigan hogs sold at the inside figure, while the outside was obtained in only a few instances for extra assorted lots.

To-day receipts were again large, reaching about 14,000 head, but, under an active demand, about all were disposed of as fast as yarded, and prices remained firm from the opening to the close. Sales were effected at $3.65@4.00—chiefly at $3.75@3.85. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	319	$3.75	58	328	$3.65	50	268	$3.75
51	342	3.75	37	279	3.75	20	212	3.90
23	300	3.78	63	210	3.90	49	302	3.80
26	235	4.00	66	261	3.70	99	305	3.80
41	208	3.85	51	308	3.86	57	306	3.80
226	317	3.85	51	283	3.75	55	308	3.75
59	279	3.80	152	265	3.80	147	293	3.80
29	302	3.75	31	379	3.75	47	300	3.90
85	399	3.80	49	275	3.75	162	310	3.80
51	265	4.00	63	263	3.85	400	289	3.85
49	206	3.80	30	220	4.00	49	301	3.75
125	222	3.90	27	293	3.75	52	312	3.75
28	344	3.88	40	331	3.90			

SHEEP—Prices of sheep were without appreciable change until toward the close of the week when, under a better demand, the crept up about 25c per 100 lbs. The quality has been poor, the major portion consisting of mixed half-fat lots, for which sellers found it difficult to realize over $3.25@4.00. A drove or two was taken at $5.25@5.50, but sales at over $4.75 were rare, while most of the transfers were at $3.75@4.50. All sold and the market closed firm.

CHICAGO LUMSER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

AT THE YARDS—A good business was again done in the yards on Saturday, as on previous days of the week. Buyers were in fair attendance, and the movement was chiefly confined to interior account. Joists, scantling, and common descriptions of building material were chiefly called for. Common dressed flooring and siding also had liberal sales. Prices were steady and unchanged. We again quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	13.00@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A moderate trade was again transacted at the hardwood yards, on Saturday. Prices were steady and unchanged, as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	782	672
Shingles, m	407	379
Lath, m	48	71

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; Spring, 11s@11s 9d; White, 12s@12s 4d; Club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—1 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 14—2 p. m.—Consols, money, 91⅞@91¾; account, 91¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s of '67, 92; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¼. Erie, 42⅜.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Rentes, 54f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 10⅛d; Orleans, 10½d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d.

Cheese and bacon unchanged. Tallow, 43s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Business is very quiet in all departments. The market for cotton goods is strong at current quotations, and stocks are light both in first hands and with jobbers. Heavy standard and fine brown sheetings are in demand. Ticks and shirting stripes are active. Prints are moving slowly, but stocks in first hands are very light. Woollens are very light, but prices are firm. Foreign goods are very dull except for holiday goods. The importations for the week are over one million dollars.

[illegible] Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.—Crude petroleum nominal at $3.50; refined, delivered at Philadelphia, 26@27c; do in Pittsburgh, 22@22½c.

Indianapolis Hog Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; firm at $3.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Steady; middling uplands, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; prices favor buyers; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; extra Ohio, $7.00@9.25; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm, but with very moderate demand; receipts, 71,000 bu; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.64; No. 2 do, $1.57@1.58; Northwestern spring, $1.52; amber Western, $1.85; white, $2.00@2.02½. Rye scarce and firm. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 26,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 65½@66c; sail do, 67c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 19,000 bu; old mixed Western, 48@53c; black Western, 49@51½c; white, 51@54c.

EGGS AND HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Active and firm; 37@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 27@31c; Orinoco at 27@28½c.

WOOL—More active; pulled, 57½@65; unwashed, 52½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15¾@18¾. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9⅜@9⅝c; Cuba, 9⅛@9⅝c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 65@70c. Rice active at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12⅛c; refined, 27@27½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, at 58@58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and nominal. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Shoulders for January, 5c. Middles steady; short clear, for January, 7¼c; long and short clear, for winter months, 7 1-16c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 7¾@8c; kettle, 8¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn steady; new high mixed, 45c. Oats quiet, unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.21; No. 2, $1.12⅛. Corn steady; No. 2, 27c. Oats dull, unsettled; No. 2, 25½c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 63½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 400 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, firm. Corn firm; 50@60c. Barley dull.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.81¼; No. 1, $1.70@1.71; amber, $1.62. Corn steady; 41c.

HOGS—Dressed, $4.60@4.65.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand, and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.68; amber Michigan, $1.67@1.67½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.66; red, $1.61@1.65. Corn a shade lower; high mixed, new, 37½c; low mixed, new 36½@37c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70@4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 250 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat, some demand for No. 2 spring, at $1.14, but held higher; nothing done in Western. Corn quiet and held firm; No. 2 mixed 30½@31c, on east track. Oats firmer; No. 2, 26c on east track. Barley, no sales. Rye firm; No. 2, 62½@64c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $12.00@12.25. Bulk meats and bacon very quiet, only small order trade. Lard in good demand for future sales; steam, 7½c seller May; 7c cash.

HOGS—Firmer; full range, $3.25@4.00; most sales at $3.65@3.80.

CATTLE—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 6,048. Receipts since Nov. 1, [illegible],403, against 240,000 the same time last year.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.50@7.75. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red, $1.55@1.59. Corn steady. Rye scarce and firm at 74@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley in good demand for best grades, at 70@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.00. Lard quiet; steam, 7⅛@7 3-16c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 3⅜c; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear, 5⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 5c; sides 8@8½c for Monday.

HOGS—3.70@3.77½.

WHISKEY—Strong, at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn active and firmer; mixed Western, 62c. Oats scarce and wanted; Western mixed, 49c; white, 50c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $14.00@14.25. Bulk shoulders, 4⅜@4½c; rib sides, 5¾@6c; clear rib, 6¼@6⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅜c; rib sides, 8¼@8⅜c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c. Hams—New, 14½@15c. Lard, 8c.

BUTTER—Western firm and firm; choice roll, 30@32c; good, 26@28c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 95@95½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—CORN—Scarce; white, 80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand and advancing; ordinary, 16½c; fair, 17¼@17½c; good, 17¾@18c; prime, 18¼@18½c, cargo price. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active, but weak; sales 7,000 good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 18⅝c; middling, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅞c. Receipts, 1,489 bales, exports, coastwise, 485 bales; Bremen, 2,517 bales; stock, 160,075 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extras, $6.00@9.00. Wheat active, but not quotably changed. Rye, 98@$1.00. Corn active; old yellow, 68c; new, 58@62c; mixed Western, 65c. Oats quiet and steady; white, 50@52c; mixed, 46@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 17½c; refined, 26@27c.

WHISKEY—96c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Market generally steady. Wheat, sales 4 car loads No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.40. Corn, sales 32,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 49c; 2,000 bu do, car lots, at 50c—all in railroad elevator.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive, but firm.

PROVISIONS—Easier, not quotably lower. Pork, $12.50; bulk shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib, 5¾@6c; clear, 6¼@6½c loose, in round lots. Lard, 7¼@7½c. Green meats nominal.

HOGS—Lower but active; range, $3.75@4.00, the latter extreme figures.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 18⅝c; good ordinary, 17½@17¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at $6.00@10.25. Corn active and higher at 51@53c. Oats in fair demand, but lower at 41@43c.

HAY—Lower; $25.00@30.00.

BRAN—Scarce; $24.00.

BULK MEATS—In good demand, but lower; shoulders, 4¼@4½c; sides, 6¼@6½c.

Night Provision Board.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Sale at the Night Provision Board: 500 brls mess pork at $11.75.

MARINE MATTERS.

Wind—From the west.

—A new tug has been built at Detroit by George Notter, named the Eli Shriver. She is classed A No. 1. Her engines are 18x19.

—The steamer Lotta Bernard, ashore at Ontonagon, was loaded with flour, feed, and grain for that port, which it is thought will be but little damaged, but cannot be ascertained until the storm has abated so that men can be set to work unloading her. It is said that there is no insurance on her. This steamer is owned by Shaw & Ingalls, of Duluth, who purchased her this summer, and have been running her between that port and Ontonagon.

The following is a complete list of vessels laid up at Buffalo:

PROPELLERS—New York, Buffalo, Missouri, Elmira, Wm. M. Tweed, Montana, Mohawk, Winslow, Mendota, Nebraska, Sun, Merchant, Tioga, Passaic, Empire State, Potomac, India, Rocket, Cuba, Toledo, Fountain City, Pacific, Alaska, Plymouth, Araxes, Thos. A Scott, Equinox, Revenue Cutter Gallatin.

TUGS—Mohawk, Newsboy, D. P. Dey, J. C. Anthony, Gilbert Cande, Syracuse, Addie, G. W. Gardner, J. N. Tifft, R. R. Hefford, George Maytham, A. M. Ball, Oneida, Comet, Almeda, Daniel Boone, Jesse R. Soutor, Arrow, H. L. Fairfield, S. E. Bryant, C. W. Jones, Frank Perew, The Douglas, Eli Shriver, Hi. Smith, A. O. Thayer, L. B. Trowbridge, Covell, Niagara, Goldsmith Maid, R. J. I. Cooper, C. C. McDonald, Compound, Bob. Anderson, John C. Ingram, C. F. Wadsworth, Winslow.

STEAM BARGES—City of Port Huron, Henry Howard.

BARKS—C. J. Wells, C. K. Nims, Two Fannies, D. P. Dobbins, M. R. Goffe, Peshtigo, Bridgewater, Sardinia, Eras, Corning, Advance, Ogarita, Constitution.

BRIG—Helfenstein.

SCHOONERS.—Onondaga, G. D. Dousman, Dick Somers, Dan Marble, Gen. Worth, Almeda, N. C. West, Preble, Consuello, Gibson, Aldebaran, F. B. Gardner, Donaldson, F. M. Knapp, S. T. Atwater, Uncle Tom, Marion Egan, Minnie Slauson, Tailor, Jessie, Kate Winslow, Wm. Sanderson, E. M. Portch, H. P. Baldwin, Wancoma, Ottawa, A. Bradley, J. P. Mack, Thomas S. Mott, Kelderhouse, Sunshine, Harriet Ross, Dan. G. Fort, H. G. Cleveland, Swallow, Van Valkenburg, C. P. Williams, America, Oneida, Snowdrop, G. D. Russell, E. Fitzgerald, Zack Chandler, City of the Straits, Berlin, Oliver Culver, Lewis Wells, St. Andrew, Ben. Franklin, H. D. Root, Ataunto, Watts Sherman, Geo. H. Wand, Champion, La Petite, Annie Vought T. P. Sheldon, Theo. Perry, E. Harmon, Wend the Wave, Stafford, Charlotte Raab, Helen [illegible]att.

SCOWS—William Vannatta, May Fl[illegible], Ajax, De[illegible].

BARGES—A. F. Braley, Marquette, Matilda, Detroit, Globe, David Judd, Venice, Dreadnought, Mary B[illegible], Joseph, Windsor, Danube.

SUMMARY.	No.
Propellers	27
Revenue cutter	1
Steam tugs	37
Steam barges	2
Barks	13
Briggs	1
Schooners	63
Scows	2
Barges	16
Total	[illegible]

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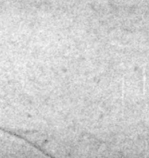

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

NEW YORK.

Continued Gossip About th[e] Tribune—What is Likely to Happen.

The Chief Editorship Probably Abo[lished]—The Largest Stockholder as Its Controller.

Reaction in Favor of Horace Gre[e]ley and His Journal.

A Merry Troop of Old Bachelors—T[he] Old Rivalry and the New Daily.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 187[2].

In this country, a newspaper is not onl[y] ... daily acquaintance, but an intimate compan[ion] ... of every American. It is not strange, theref[ore] ... that our public should feel a deep interest ... journals and journalists, and have a concern ... most personal in their regulations and mo[vements].

THE TRIBUNE AGAIN.

I mentioned last week that various pers[ons] had been assigned by rumor to the editorshi[p of] the *Tribune*; among them, Vice President ... fax, who, it is still insisted by many, is to ... Mr. Greeley's successor. Certain Republic[ans] say that this is a measure of policy on the ... of the stockholders of the paper, with the v[iew] of bringing it back to the fold of that par[ty] ... and others allege that the matter has been f[ully] determined. If there be any such purpo[se,] which I gravely doubt, it certainly is not kn[own] to any number of the *Tribune* stockholders; ... has there been any convocation of the b[oard] pointing to a change. The probability is, ... the members of the Association are ... willing to have any successor to their late ch[ief,] and that they will in future make the manag[ing] editor directly responsible to them. Mr. Co[lfax] has never had journalistic experience, excep[t as] the editor of a small weekly in Indiana, ... would, in consequence, be hardly fitted, wi[th] ever his natural aptitude, to fill the place m[ade] vacant by Mr. Greeley. He could scarcely b[e,] should think, more than a respectable fig[ure-]head, though, to that end his political life ... public services might stand him in good stea[d].

SAMUEL SINCLAIR

is the largest stockholder in the *Tribune*, an[d] he controls, I understand, the shares of the ... S. T. Clark, formerly financial editor, and ... likely to control those belonging to Mr. and M[rs.] Greeley, he will have a large preponderance [in] the Board. Under the circumstances, he ... be the virtual controller of the *Tribune*, ... occupy the same position in regard to it th[at] George Jones occupies to the *Times*.

A GREAT REACTION.

The death of Mr. Greeley has, it is said, [pro]duced a great reaction in favor of the *Tribu[ne]*. Many of those who believed that the dis[tin]guished editor was prompted by political am[bi]tion to desert his party, and that he was not [sin]cere in the course he had taken, believed so ... longer. They now regard him as having a[cted] with entire conscientiousness, and, as they c[an]not do him the justice he deserved, they ... anxious to take the journal into which he ... the best of his thought and life. New subsc[rip]tions for the daily and weekly are reported t[o be] coming in rapidly, and, instead of a falling ... next year, the Association confidently expe[cts an] increase in the circulation.

The calumny that assailed Mr. Greeley du[ring] the late campaign has died with him; and th[ose] who were bitterest in their denunciation of ... are now loudest and sincerest in their praise.

A PROOF THEREOF.

The reaction is shown in the sudden and ... demand for Parton's "Life of Greeley," and ... Mr. Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Li[fe."] It may be remembered that the first volume ... very largely on its first appearance; but whe[n it] was revised, brought down to 1868, and reis[sued,] that it found a dull market. So it was with ... "Recollections." Printed in the *Ledger* ... were written, you know, at the earnest soli[cita]tion of Robert Bonner, they largely incre[ased] its circulation and were so popular there th[at it] was supposed they would be in active req[uest] when bound and put between covers. T[hey] were not, however; and the sole explanation ... the fact was, that nearly everybody who fel[t an] interest in them had read them in the *Led[ger]*. The eminent editor's decease has brought to ... records of his career a new attraction, and ... probable the two books will now have an ... mense sale.

Several of the magazines are to contain ... cles on Horace Greeley, written by persons ... mately acquainted with him. He needs no ... biographers, however, and Parton and him[self] have done well and thoroughly what neede[d to] be done in that way. Few great men have b[een] so thoroughly illustrated during their life as ... Greeley has. He was so peculiar, and yet ... common-sensible, and so universally kn[own] withal, that it might be said every intelli[gent] citizen of the Republic carried in his pock[et an] intellectual photograph of the renowned ... former.

SHAMEFUL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Much and just indignation is felt here tow[ard] those of Mr. Greeley's relatives who have ... deavored to question the validity of his la[st] will, leaving his entire property to his dau[gh]ters. There is not the slightest probabi[lity,] however, of these kinsmen dispossessing ... orphan children of their inheritance.

I should have thought this will might h[ave] proved an exception to the general and fi[erce] tious rule of such legal contests. Nothing, ... am sure, could be more distressing to the ... parted journalist than to know that his last ... tament, in favor of his beloved daughters, w[ould] be disputed by those of his and their blood.

What a shame it is that, in these days, no ... however good, and true, and sane, can dispo[se of] the property he has honestly earned, wit[hout] feeling an almost moral certainty that, after[he] has gone, some of his relatives will try, ha[rd to] deprive of their rights those he has loved be[st].

A FLAVOR OF ROMANCE.

It seems a little singular, by the by, that m[any] of the members of the members of the Gre[eley] family, always noted for strict plainness ... practicality, should have such fondness for ... timental christenings. Mr. Greeley's daugh[ters] are named Ida Lillian and Gabrielle Miriam, ... his nieces Pauline Cecelia and Evangel[ine.] There must have been a liberal element of ... mance somewhere in the family.

A CHEERFUL COTERIE OF OLD BACHELORS.

About the close of the War, there were s[ome] twelve or fifteen old and wealthy bach[elor] boarders at the Astor House. They use[d to] dine together, and were as jolly a set of ancie[nt] as I have seen; clearly refuting the comm[on] notion that celibacy begets selfishness, mo[rose]ness, and surliness. Not a few of them had ... eventful lives; and, as all were intelligent, ... in possession of good health, they made a m[erry] table, and had a merry time. Bachelors as t[hey] were in practice, they were not so in teach[ing.] They often said to the young men of their ... quaintance, that marriage was a good th[ing] generally, but that they had gotten along ... comfortably without it, and had never regre[tted] their singleness. As every man who lives ... wedded to a certain age, is presumed to hav[e a] love-romance in his history that will explain ... unblessed state, all of those old fellows were ... down by the gossips of the house as rejec[ted] suitors, or hoary Romeos mourning in spirit ... departed Julietta. They never ... the slightest intimation of ... sentimental antecedents, even over their w[ine,] and appeared as contented (much more c[on]tented) as if they had had a hundred w[ives.] They would have enjoyed themselves until ... end of the century, if time had not been agai[nst] them. All over 60, most of them fully 70, ... dropped off rapidly, but with entire resignati[on] and with a firm conviction that the world, on ... whole, had been very pleasant. As a body, t[hey] presented as strong an anti-matrimonial a[rgu]ment as I have heard expressed; though ... they could have lasted to become centenaria[ns] they would have been able to illustrate celib[acy] from a point of longevity. Some of th[em] moved away; but the majority of them breat[hed] their last in the Astor.

THE LAST,

I think, of that coterie, Samuel Marsh, has ... died at the hotel, in his 88th year. He had b[een] at the house almost ever since its opening, ... had occupied the same apartment for a qua[rter] of a century. He left an estate valued ... $2,000,000, and in the trunk in his cham[ber] ...

...2, 20½c. Rye in fair demand and higher; ...c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65½c.
...—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; ...bu.
...—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; ...

OSWEGO.

...Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, firm. Corn ... Barley dull.

DETROIT.

...Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; $1.81½; No. 1, $1.70@1.71; amber, $1.62. ...; 41c.
...dressed, $4.60@4.65.
...—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.
...—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

...Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, fair demand, and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, amber Michigan, $1.67@1.67½; No. 2 amber ...; red, $1.61@1.65. Corn a shade lower; ...new, 37½c; low mixed, new 36½@37c. ...unchanged.
...Hogs—$4.70@4.75.
...—Flour, 250 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, ...oats, 2,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

...Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. ...demand for No. 2 spring, at $1.14, but ...nothing done in Western. Corn quiet ...No. 2 mixed 30½@31c, on east track. ...No. 2, 26c on east track. Barley, no sales. ...No. 2, 61½@64c.
...—Firm; 93c.
...—Pork dull; mess, $12.00@12.25. Bulk ...bacon very quiet, only small order trade. ...demand for future sales; steam, 7½c ...7c cash.
...firmer; full range, $3.25@4.00; most sales ...
...—Dull.
...—Hogs, 5,048. Receipts since Nov. 1, 288,- ...240,300 the same time last year.

CINCINNATI.

...Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm ...75. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red, $1.55 ...rn steady. Rye scarce and firm at 74@76c. ...unchanged. Barley in good demand ...des, at 70@80c.
...—Pork dull at $12.00. Lard quiet; ...@7 3-16c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, ...rib, 5½c; clear, 5½c. Bacon—Shoulders ...sides 6@8½c for Monday.
...70@3.77½.
...—Strong, at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

...Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active ...d. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn active ...; mixed Western, 62c. Oats scarce and ...Western mixed, 48c; white, 50c. Rye quiet ...nged.
...—Dull; mess pork, $14.00@14.25. Bulk ...4½@4¾c; rib sides, 5½@6c; clear rib, 5½ ...—Shoulders, 5½c; rib sides, 8½@8¾c; ...@9c. Hams—New, 14½@15c. Lard, 8c.
...—Western firm and firm; choice roll, 30@ ...
...—Scarce and firm at 96@96½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

...Dec. 14.—CORN—Scarce; white, 80c.
...—Coffee in good demand and advancing; ...16½c; fair, 17½@17½c; good, 17¾@18c; ...@18½c, cargo price. Others unchanged.
...—Active, but weak; sales 7,000 good ordinary; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19½c; middling ..., 19c. Receipts, 1,489 bales; exports, ...455 bales; Bremen, 2,517 bales; stock, ...

PHILADELPHIA.

...Dec. 14. — BREADSTUFFS — Flour ...erfine, $4.50@5.50; extras, $6.00@9.00. ...ve, but not quotably changed. Rye, 95@ ...rn active; old yellow, 66c; new, 58@62c; ...stern, 65c. Oats quiet and steady; white, ...mixed, 48@48c.
...UM—Crude, 17½c; refined, 26@27c.
...—96c.

BUFFALO.

...Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Market generally ...heat, sales 4 car loads No. 2 Milwaukee ...40. Corn, sales 22,000 bu No. 2 mixed ...49c; 2,000 bu do. car lots, at 50c—all in ...elevator.

LOUISVILLE.

...Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour in... firm.
...—Easier, not quotably lower. Pork, ...bulk shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 5½@5c; clear, ...loose, in round lots. Lard, 7½@7½c. Green ...nal.
...lower but active; range, $3.75@4.00, the lat... figures.
...—Firm at 90c.

MEMPHIS.

...Dec. 14.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, ...ood ordinary, 17½@17¾c.
...—Flour active and higher at $6.00@ ...Corn active and higher at 51@53c. Oats in fair ...t lower at 41@42c.
...—wer; $25.00@30.00.
...—arce; $24.00.
...—In good demand, but lower; shoulders, ...c; sides, 6½@8½c.

Night Provision Board.

...Dec. 14.—Sale at the Night Provision ...brls mess pork at $11.75.

MARINE MATTERS.

From the west.

...ew tug has been built at Detroit by ...Cotter, named the Eli Shriver. She is ...No. 1. Her engines are 18x19.
...steamer Lotta Bernard, ashore at On... was loaded with flour, feed, and grain ...port, which it is thought will be but little ..., but cannot be ascertained until the ...abated so that men can be set to work ...her. It is said that there is no insur... This steamer is owned by Shaw & ...of Duluth, who purchased her this sum... have been running her between that ...Ontonagon.
...llowing is a complete list of vessels laid ...uffalo:
...ELLERS—New York, Buffalo, Missouri, ...Wm. M. Tweed, Montana, Mohawk, ...Mendota, Nebraska, Sun, Merchant, ...assaic, Empire State, Potomac, India, ...Cuba, Toledo, Fountain City, Pacific, ...Plymouth, Araxes, Thos. A Scott, Equi... ...enue Cutter Gallatin.
...—Mohawk, Newsboy, D. P. Day, J. C. ...; Gilbert Cando, Syracuse, Addie, G. W. ..., J. N. Tifft, R. R. Hefford, George May... M. Ball, Oneida, Comet, Almeda, ...Boone, Jesse R. Soutor, Arrow, H. L. ...S. E. Bryant, C. W. Jones, Frank ...The Douglas, Eli Shriver, Hi. Smith, A. ...L. B. Trowbridge, Covell, Niagara, ...h Maid, R. J. I. Cooper, C. C. McDon... ...pound, Bob. Anderson, John C. Ingram, ...adsworth, Winslow.
...BARGES—City of Port Huron, Henry ...
...—C. J. Wells, C. K. Nims, Two Fan... ...P. Dobbins, M. R. Goffe, Peshtigo, ...ater, Sardinia, Eras, Corning, Advance, ...Constitution.
...—Helfenstein.
...NERS.—Onondaga, G. D. Dousman, ...mers, Dan Marble, Gen. Worth, Al... ...O. West, Preble, Consuello, Gibson, ...an, F. B. Gardner, Donaldson, F. M. ...S. T. Atwater, Uncle Tom, Marion ...Minnie Slauson, Tailor, Jessie, Kate ...Wm. Sanderson, E. M. Portch, H. ...win, Wauconda, Ottawa, A. Bradley, J. ...Thomas S. Mott, Kelderhouse, Sun... ...Harriet Ross, Dan. G. Fort, H. G. ...nd, Swallow, Van Valkenburg, C. P. ...America, Oneida, Snowdrop, G. D. ...E. Fitzgerald, Zack Chandler, City of ...ita, Berlin, Oliver Culver, Lewis Wells, ...drew, Ben. Franklin, H. D. Root, ...Watts Sherman, Geo. H. Waud, ...n, La Petite, Annie Vought T. P. Shel... ...eo. Perry, E. Harmon, Wend the Wave, ...Charlotte Raab, Helen ...ratt.
...—William Vannatta, May ..., Ajax, De... ...—A. F. Bralev, Marquette, Matilda, ...obe, David Judd, Venice, Dreadnought, ...Olivers, Joseph, Windsor, Danube.

SUMMARY.

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TABLE SAUCE.

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NEW YORK.

Continued Gossip About the Tribune---What is Likely to Happen.

The Chief Editorship Probably Abolished---The Largest Stockholder as Its Controller.

Reaction in Favor of Horace Greeley and His Journal.

A Merry Troop of Old Bachelors---The Old Revelry and the New Daily.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

In this country, a newspaper is not only a daily acquaintance, but an intimate companion, of every American. It is not strange, therefore, that our public should feel a deep interest in journals and journalists, and have a concern almost personal in their regulations and movements.

THE TRIBUNE AGAIN.

I mentioned last week that various persons had been assigned by rumor to the editorship of the *Tribune*; among them, Vice President Colfax, who, it is still insisted by many, is to be Mr. Greeley's successor. Certain Republicans say that this is a measure of policy on the part of the stockholders of the paper, with the view of bringing it back to the fold of that party; and others allege that the matter has been fully determined. If there be any such purpose, which I gravely doubt, it certainly is not known to any number of the *Tribune* stockholders; nor has there been any convocation of the body pointing to a change. The probability is, that the members of the Association are unwilling to have any successor to their late chief, and that they will in future make the managing editor directly responsible to them. Mr. Colfax has never had journalistic experience, except as the editor of a small weekly in Indiana, and would, in consequence, be hardly fitted, whatever his natural aptitude, to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Greeley. He could scarcely be, I should think, more than a respectable figure-head, though, to that end his political life and public services might stand him in good stead.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR

is the largest stockholder in the *Tribune*, and as its controller, I am informed, the shares of the late S. T. Clark, formerly financial editor, and is likely to control those belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Greeley, he will have a large preponderance in the Board. Under the circumstances, he will be the virtual controller of the *Tribune*, and occupy the same position in regard to it that George Jones occupies to the *Times*.

A GREAT REACTION.

The death of Mr. Greeley has, it is said, produced a great reaction in favor of the *Tribune*. Many of those who believed that the distinguished editor was prompted by political ambition to desert his party, and that he was not sincere in the course he had taken, believe so no longer. They now regard him as having acted with entire conscientiousness, and, as they cannot do him the justice he deserved, they are anxious to take the journal into which he put the best of his thought and life. New subscriptions for the daily and weekly are reported to be coming in rapidly, and, instead of a falling-off next year, the Association confidently expect an increase in the circulation.

The calumny that assailed Mr. Greeley during his campaign has died with him; and those who were bitterest in their denunciation of him are now loudest and sincerest in their praise.

A PROOF THEREOF.

The reaction is shown in the sudden and active demand for Parton's "Life of Greeley," and for Mr. Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life." It may be remembered that the first volume sold very largely on its first appearance; but when it was issued, brought down to 1868, and reissued, that it found a dull market. So it was with the "Recollections." Printed in the *Ledger* (they were written, you know, at the earnest solicitation of Robert Bonner), they largely increased its circulation and were so popular there that it was supposed they would be in active request when bound and put between covers. They were not, however; and the sole explanation of the fact was, that nearly everybody who felt an interest in them had read them in the *Ledger*. The eminent editor's decease has brought to the records of his career a new attraction, and it is probable the two books will now have an immense sale.

Several of the magazines are to contain articles on Horace Greeley, written by persons intimately acquainted with him. He needs no new biographers, however, and Parton and himself have done well and thoroughly what needed to be done in that way. Few great men have been so thoroughly illustrated during their life as Mr. Greeley has. He was so peculiar, and yet so common-sensible, and so universally known withal, that it might be said every intelligent citizen of the Republic carried in his pocket an intellectual photograph of the renowned Reformer.

SHAMEFUL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Much and just indignation is felt here toward those of Mr. Greeley's relatives who have endeavored to question the validity of his latest will leaving his entire property to his daughters. There is not the slightest probability, however, of these kinsmen dispossessing the orphan children of their inheritance.

I should have thought this will might have proved an exception to the general and flagitious rule of such legal contests. Nothing, I am sure, could be more distressing to the deceased journalist than to know that his last testament, in favor of his beloved daughters, would be disputed by those of his and their blood.

What a shame it is that, in these days, no one, however good, and true, and sane, can dispose of the property he has honestly earned, without feeling an almost moral certainty that, after he has gone, some of his relatives will try hard to deprive of their rights those he has loved best.

A FLAVOR OF ROMANCE.

It seems a little singular, by the by, that many of the members of the members of the Greeley family, always noted for strict plainness and practicality, should have such fondness for sentimental christenings. Mr. Greeley's daughters are named Ida Lillian and Gabrielle Miriam, and his nieces Pauline Cecelia and Evangeline. There must have been a liberal element of romance somewhere in the family.

A CHEERFUL COTERIE OF OLD BACHELORS.

About the close of the War, there were some twelve or fifteen old and wealthy bachelor boarders at the Astor House. They used to dine together, and were as jolly a set of ancients as I ever saw; clearly refuting the common notion that celibacy begets selfishness, moodiness, and sadness. Not a few of them had led their lives; and, as all were intelligent, and in possession of good health, they made a merry and had a merry time. Bachelors as they were in practice, they were not so in teaching. They often said to the young men of their acquaintance, that marriage was a good thing generally, but that they had gotten along very comfortably without it, and had never regretted their singleness. As every man who lives unwedded to a certain age, is presumed to have a romance in his history that will explain his unmarried state, all of those old fellows were set down by the gossips of the house as rejected lovers, or hoary Romeos mourning in spirit for departed Juliets. They never gave the slightest intimation of such sentimental antecedents, even over their wine, and appeared so contented (much more so, I fancy, as if they had had a hundred wives, than they would have enjoyed themselves until the end of the century, if time had not been against them. All over 60, most of them fully 70, they dropped off rapidly, but with entire resignation, and with a firm conviction that the world, on the whole, had been very pleasant. As a body, they furnished as strong an anti-matrimonial argument as I have heard expressed; though, if they could have lasted to become centenarians, they would have been able to illustrate celibacy as a point of longevity. Some of them moved away; but the majority of them breathed their last in the Astor.

THE LAST,

of that coterie, Samuel Marsh, has just died at the hotel, in his 88th year. He had been a resident almost ever since its opening, and had occupied the same apartment for a quarter of a century. He left an estate valued at $2,000,000, and in the trunk in his chamber were found, after his demise, over $100,000 in Government bonds. As he left no will, his few relatives will have no opportunity to quarrel over his property, and city lawyers will doubtless shed tears over the—to them—distressing fact. Mr. Marsh had been engaged in business from his early manhood, and had never missed looking after it for a single day, until the week of his final illness. A very amiable and pleasant gentleman, he had the good fortune, as so many of his bachelor-companions had had, to pass away without regret or pain.

THE ITALIAN OPERA,

which draws to a close this week, has been the most successful season, pecuniarily, that has ever been sung in this city. Artistically speaking, not much can be said in its behalf. With the exception of the prime donne, Lucca and Kellogg, none of the artists have been above, and some of them far below, mediocrity. In spite of this, the entertainments have averaged nearly $4,000 apiece, which ought to be accepted as something of a proof of the willingness of New York to support the lyric drama.

Lucca has, of course, been the chief attraction; and Kellogg, as I have said before, has been capriciously and unreasonably neglected. The latter must have enjoyed her triumph over her rival in the opera of "Mignon," especially at its last representation; for she sang "Filina," the music of which is much more sparkling than is that of the title-role. Moreover, "Filina" has the advantage of dress and situation, while "Mignon" is forced, most of the time, to wear rags and a page's dress, and neither of the costumes is in the least attractive to the little German. In Thomas' composition, Kellogg fairly bore off the laurels, since it is not adapted to Lucca, who is as substantial as Goethe's wierd heroine was spirituelle. The Baroness von Rhaden is a fine singer and actress; but she is so decidedly Teutonic in figure, taste, and style, that I am compelled to agree with a lady of my acquaintance who says, "After all, you must admit that Lucca is a little dowdy."

SALMAGUNDI.

Samuel N. Pike, whose death has been announced, left an estate estimated to be worth, when it is settled, from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, all of which he made in little more than twenty years.

Henry M. Stanley, having failed to draw as a lecturer here, will soon make a raid upon the provinces, and still expects to do something handsome for himself in the way of telling agricultural audiences how he found Livingstone.

The theatrical managers are threatening to withdraw their advertisements from the *Herald* because it insists on printing their announcements in the supplement, instead of the body of the paper. So there is a good prospect of another histrionic-*Herald* war.

It is whispered that A. Oakey Hall has prepared a phamphlet in justification of his official conduct, and that it will be published as soon as his term expires, which will be at the close of the year.

I am told that E. L. Godkin has already obtained $60,000 of the $100,000 wanted for his new daily paper. I am afraid he will want a vast deal more before he establishes his enterprise.

COLSTOUN.

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Alcott has fallen a victim to the literary piracy which, we grieve to say, prevails on the *other side* of the Atlantic. Her "Little Women" was first published by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. in the interest of the author, and with her sanction. Some "pirates," seizing the work, undersold the rightful publisher, apparently at a very great reduction, by splitting the book into two volumes, calling them respectively "Little Women" and "Little Wives." Messrs. Low, to protect themselves, are now obliged also to divide the work, and issue "Little Women" and "Little Women Wedded."

It may be remembered here that Routledge & Co., of London, have been eccentric enough to pay Mr. Eggleston for the publication of his book in England.

—Miss Kellogg is to give her experience of stage-life in autobiographic form.

—All lovers of Elizabethan literature will be pleased to hear that the fifteen comedies and tragedies of George Chapman, issued separately in various years from 1598 to 1654, but never before collected, are on the eve of publication by Mr. Pearson, in three volumes. The text is reprinted *verbatim et literatim* from the rare original quartos, and is accompanied by a memoir of the author. The high place which Chapman occupies in literature, and the enthusiastic admiration which some of the best critics, including Hazlitt, Shelley, Charles Lamb, and Hallam, have expressed for his dramatic writings, make it surprising that his plays should not before now have been placed within the reach of poetical and dramatic students. Charles Lamb asserted that, of all the English play-writers, Chapman perhaps approached nearest to Shakspeare.

—Professor Cairnes, the well-known Scotch economist, has written a volume of essays entitled "Essays in Theoretical and Applied Political Economy," which will be issued before Christmas. It contains a series of studies on the recent gold discoveries and their influence on prices.

—There is a marked likeness between parts of the "Battle of Agincourt," by Michael Drayton, one of the Elizabethan Forty, and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade." This is especially to be seen in these verses:

> Faire stood the Wind for France
> When we our Sayles advance,
> Nor now to prove our chance
> Longer will tarry;
> But putting to the Mayne,
> At Kaux, the mouth of Seyne,
> With all his Martiall Trayne,
> Landed King Harry.
>
> They now to fight are gone,
> Armour on armour shone,
> Drumme now to Drumme did grone,
> To heare was wonder;
> That with the Cryes they make,
> The very earth did shake,
> Trumpet to Trumpet spake,
> Thunder to Thunder.
>
> Upon St. Crispin's day
> Fought was this Noble Fray,
> Which Fame did not delay
> To England to carry;
> O when shall English Men
> With such acts fill a Pen,
> Or England breed againe
> Such a King Harry?

Literature is full of such coincidences, but, even if Tennyson did catch a hint from Drayton, he deserves as much praise for this appropriation as he does for the judicious selections which Stedman, our banker-poet, shows him to have taken from Theocritus.

—In one of the advertisements of Mr. Froude's Ireland, the "public appetite" is said to be "whetted for his thrilling narrative." Oh, Clio! and ye shades of Thucydides and Hume!

—The rise of a new star in the poetic firmament is predicted. He has been hitherto quite unknown, save to a select few, of whom Emerson is one, but is now to come before the public with a volume, "The Brook, and Miscellaneous Poems." The title poem is said to be remarkable for its lovely appreciation of nature and depth of insight, and the poet, whose name is yet unannounced, will, it is claimed, take very high rank in American literature.

—The Austrian Government is displeased with the course of the American journals, and proposes to lay a tax of five cents on every American newspaper that enters Austria.

—Hans Christian Andersen has been obliged to abandon his pen on account of failing sight.

—"Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works of the Late Henry Thomas Buckle," edited, with a biographical notice, by Helen Taylor, will shortly appear in England.

—A Geneva paper says that Dr. Merle d'Aubigne has left two volumes, almost completed.

—One of the London newspapers announces that Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., will sail for the United States next spring.

—Mr. Stanley writes to his publishers, Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., that all sketches of his travels, except that issued by them, are spurious and wholly unauthorized. He says: "I have looked over one book, printed in Chicago, and I can positively affirm that there is not one original line from my pen in it;" and that the extracts given from his *Herald* letters are full of blunders and typographical errors. "The only book that I have written, and which is genuine and original, bears the title of 'How I found Livingstone in Central Africa,' and is published only by your firm, and which is copyrighted according to law."

—Father Burke intends to publish his lectures in answer to Mr. Froude in book form (copyrighted from his MSS.), and at such a price as to put it within the reach of all who may wish to acquire it. Father Burke publishes this book on his own account, reserving to his order the entire profits of its publication, and therefore he hopes that no other publisher will deprive him of his royalty in the book by printing rival editions. The only authentic edition will be that published by P. M. Haverty, of New York.

—Darwin is to be a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of the Aberdeen University.

—American journalism will be represented at the Vienna Exposition by the exhibition of specimens of every newspaper and periodical published in the United States, which will be classified under the heads of States and cities, and a catalogue made out showing the age, date of issue, and circulation of each publication. Mr. Spofford suggests that our libraries be represented by a full set of all printed catalogues and reports of all the libraries in the country. This, he says, if made complete, or approximately so, will be as well as to transmit the libraries themselves, for it is the exception, and not the rule, to print catalogues of libraries in Europe, not one in ten of the great foreign libraries having a printed catalogue.

—The following lines are by Moore, and have not been published hertofore:

> When life looks lone and dreary,
> What light can dispel the gloom?
> When Time's swift wing is weary,
> What charm can refresh his plume?
> 'Tis Woman, whose sweetness beameth
> On all that we feel or see;
> And, if man of Heaven e'er dreameth,
> 'Tis when he thinks purely of thee,
> Oh, Woman!

—William Morris, author of "The Earthly Paradise," has, in a recent poem, "Love is Enough," revived the alliterative measure which marks Icelandic and old Anglo-Saxon poetry, and of which we have so fine a specimen in "The Vision of Piers Ploughman." The *Athenæum* thinks Mr. Morris has done some fine work,—even improved on the old system,—and has shown that his alliterative rhythm is wonderfully fitted to the genius of our language, allowing the poet almost the latitude of prose, and offering a more splendid vehicle than any other measure for an English Iliad, if any such is ever to be. The songs are the crowning beauty of this delicious verse. Here is one:

> *Love is Enough*; though the World be a-waning,
> And the woods have no voice but the voice of complaining,
> Though the sky be too dark for dim eyes to discover
> The gold-cups and daisies fair blooming thereunder,
> Though the hills be held shadows, and the sea a dark wonder,
> And this day draw a veil over all deeds passed over,
> Yet their hands shall not tremble, their feet shall not falter;
> The void shall not weary, the fear shall not alter
> These lips and these eyes of the loved and the lover.

—The *Saturday Review* is wonder-stricken by the speed with which the critics have managed to read and review the first volume of Mr. Froude's "History of Ireland." It has got no farther than the fly-leaf, but, not to be behind the others, gives its criticism on that. This fly-leaf contains an advertisement of the last edition of Mr. Froude's "History of England," which sets forth with amazing frankness the reasons which induced Mr. Froude to write it. He says: "The occasion of undertaking the present work was, as regards myself, an involuntary leisure, forced upon me by my inability to pursue the profession I had entered, but which I was forbidden by the law to exchange for another." This fastens the *Saturday Review* in its oft-expressed opinion that Mr. Froude wrote history, not because he knew anything about it, or because he had found some historic thought which ran parallel with his own bent, but because he wanted something to do, and because certain theological controversies were going about. His lack of training is shown by the superiority of the later over the earlier pages of his work. When he began, he knew nothing of the times which went before those of which he wrote; but he learned, in writing, what he needed to know about the years preceding those of which he treated at the end. Mr. Froude himself found this out. "I found myself," he said, "unable to handle the late features of the Revolution without going back to the beginning of it." He found out he could not understand the later stages of a thing unless he understood the beginning. In this advertisement, Mr. Froude alludes again to those mysterious manuscripts in which, ostrich-like, he hides his head when pursued by the cruel Meline and the English critics. This allusion rekindles in the bosom of the *Saturday Review* "a certain sense of mistrust." Whenever Mr. Froude can be tested by a plain piece of English or Latin, say Camden or Sir Symonds d'Ewes, his quotations are always so very unlike what we find in the printed works that one is always followed about by an uneasy feeling as to his copying or translation of manuscript materials which we have no chance of seeing. As an instance, Mr. Froude's text tells of a ship bearing so queer a name as the "Ark Raleigh;" we turn to Camden, and find that in his text it is "Arca Regalis." This error is unimportant, but is also inconceivable; and we cannot wholly keep down our doubts as to things which we are asked to believe on the authority of manuscripts which are so far off as Simancas.

On the other side, it is fair to let Mr. Froude speak for himself. He says:

> My History of England has been composed from perhaps 200,000 documents, nine-tenths of them in difficult MSS., and in half a dozen languages. I have been unable to trust printed copies, for the MSS. often tell stories which the printed versions leave concealed. I have been unable to trust copyists. I have read every thing myself. I have made my own extracts from papers which I might never see a second time. I have had to condense pages into single sentences, to translate, to analyze, and have had afterwards to depend entirely on my own transcripts. Under such conditions it is impossible for me to answer that no reference has been misplaced and no inverted coma fallen to the wrong words. I have done my best to be exact, and no writer can undertake more. In passing from my notes to my written compositions, from my compositions to print, from one edition to another, the utmost care will not prevent mistakes. It often happens that half a letter is in one collection and half in another. There will be two letters from the same person, and the same place, on the same subject, and on the same day. One may be among the State papers, another in the British Museum. I will not say that passages from two such letters may not at times appear in my text as if they were one. A critic looks at the reference, finds part of what I have said, and not the other, and jumps to the conclusion that I have invented it. Of course, I don't complain of faults of this kind being pointed out. I am obliged to any one who will take the trouble. I do complain that, when I am doing my utmost to tell the truth, I should be charged so hastily with fraud. I referred and I refer all such accusers to a competent tribunal of impartial persons, accustomed to deal with historical documents, who understand the conditions under which a work like mine is composed, and will know, when a passage seems to be unsupported, when to look for the evidence, and where to find it. More than this I will never condescend to say on the subject of my historical veracity. It is my last word. But I will not allow that I have been convicted, as Father Burke calls it, till I have been properly tried.

PERSONAL.

The County Clerk issued seventeen marriage licenses on Saturday.

Hon. D. C. Lobdell, of Washington, D. C., is at the Tremont.

Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is at the Tremont.

Colonel J. H. Rowland, of London, England, is at the Tremont.

William Hancock Greg, of England, is at the Sherman.

A. C. Kinlock, of Glascow, Scotland, is at the Sherman.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge left Saturday morning for Jacksonville.

Fire Marshal Williams has recovered, but is still weak and unable to do duty.

Charles G. Ayers and Charles G. Scharlan have been appointed Deputy Sheriffs.

Charles J. Martin, of the Home Insurance Company, New York, is at the Gardner.

J. K. Graves, President of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, is at the Gardner.

Hon. W. F. Kerr, Granville, Ohio, is at the Tremont.

Hon. James Boyce, of Florida, is at the Briggs.

C. R. Griggs, Esq., of Delaware, is at the Tremont.

Hon. H. R. Smythe, of New Hampshire, is at the Gardner.

Hon. Horace Williams, of Clinton, Iowa, is at the Tremont.

Colonel A. B. Semple, United States Army, is at Anderson's European Hotel.

John E. Owens, of Baltimore, the *Solon Shingle* of the American stage, is at the Tremont.

T. R. Morgan, Esq., prominent in the order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York, is at the Gardner.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, of Boston, Eastern Agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is at the Gardner.

Walter Kattie, Esq., prominent in the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

James G. Spencer was, on Saturday, confirmed as Clerk of the North Side Police Court by the Common Council Committee on Police, to which the appointment was referred.

A complimentary concert was given to Professor Edmund Clark on Thursday evening last, at the Welsh Congregational Church, No. 207 West Madison street, by his pupils.

There are two very pretty little babies at the Protestant Orphan Asylum, twin children of respectable parents, both of them girls. Any person desiring to adopt either one or both can do so by applying to the Matron of the Asylum.

Professor A. L. Alford, of the Chicago Eclectic College, delivered a lecture on the "Immortality of man, and the attributes given him as a moral being" at the Normal School, Englewood, on Friday evening. The subject was ably treated, and added to the reputation of Professor Alford as a popular lecturer.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: F. C. Putnam, Burlington, Iowa; H. B. Cleveland, New York; E. Houghton Collier, Utica, N. Y.; Clark E. Carr, Galesburg; J. C. Nicodemus, Baltimore; Allen C. Willard, Woodsfield, O.; D. Sheely, Kansas City; F. S. Bryan, Washington, D. C.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday: E. Cary, Cincinnati; Frank Ross, Macon, Ga.; W. H. Mostrone, Sacramento; S. L. Hill, Florence, Mass.; L. P. Gridley, Topeka, Kan.; W. W. Ormsby, Geneva, N. Y.; P. G. Boyce, Boston; J. A. Stevenson, Pittsburgh; B. F. Ayres, Montana; George B. Range, Danville.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: D. C. Smith, Kansas City; V. Holmes, Buffalo; J. G. Wood, Columbus, O.; G. B. Torby, New York; J. D. Ensign, Dunleith; J. L. Lockwood, New York; J. Reed, Philadelphia; R. M. Longman, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. M. Thornton, Hannibal, Mo.; A. L. Bonny, Harrisburg; G. A. Ampton, Boston, Mass.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: W. B. Jennings, Detroit; John A. Cook, Catskill, N. Y.; Nathan Moonau, Meridan, Conn.; Charles Montgomery, Alabama; John J. Armstrong, James Morain, Corinth, Tenn.; David T. Little, Springfield; W. C. Wheelock, Natchez, Miss.; G. D. Tuthill, St. Joseph, Mich.; A. C. Bruner, Philadelphia; W. H. Moony, Steubenville, Ohio; J. Parkhouse, Syracuse.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "Blind Man Eloquent," will deliver the fifth lecture in the Oakland Star Course, at the Ninth Presbyterian Church, to-morrow night, on "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris." Mr. Milburn has won a most enviable reputation as a lecturer, and, without physical vision, seems to have seen more than the majority of men. The simple announcement that he will appear in the city to-morrow night, will, doubtless, attract a large audience.

Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott came to this city about the year 1850. They had previously been doing business at Spring Bay, on the Illinois River, but came originally from Vermont. Mr. Scott is the brother-in-law of Mr. Munn. Mr. Munn, when he first came here, associated himself with Mr. Gill, and commenced running an elevator under the firm name of Munn & Gill. Mr. Scott is said to have been a silent partner. This firm failed in 1856 or 1857, but Mr. Munn settled with his creditors, and started the Northwestern Elevator in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Scott, and they continued in the same business until their late difficulty.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Every nighthawk in the city knows the hostelry of Patrick Loftus, that lies below the gutter on Madison street, near Halsted. Pat had a little suit on hand up to Saturday last, which never was thriving, and on Saturday expired because it never ought to have existed. On one side or the other some preposterously tall perjury was indulged in, and Judge Farwell has decided that it was not on the side of the defendant, and dismissed the suit for want of equity. It is proper to say that Mr. Loftus wishes to compel his landlord to make him a lease of his premises on certain terms, which the landlord claims he never agreed to.

Joseph Lederer alleges an act of fraudulent bankruptcy by Solomon Rothschild and Julius Stern, doing business as S. Rothschild & Co., at No. 159 West Lake street, as tobacconists, in having made an assignment of all their estate to Herman Schwab, on the 4th inst., being at the same time solvent, and having stopped payment of their commercial paper in respect of a note of $500, due to the petitioners; and Judge Drummond, in the absence of Judge Blodgett, on Saturday, made an order for the issue of the usual warrant.

Wright A. Hall, Ogle County, Ill., yesterday filed a bill in chancery in the United States Circuit Court to restrain all proceedings in respect of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, in Township 25, north of Range 11, claiming that he bought the land from his father for $3,000, and was given a proper deed therefor, at a time when his father had also mortgaged the property to secure a note for $1,000, and asking that the Court take an account.

A meeting of the creditors of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, for the purpose of electing an Assignee, took place before Register Hibbard on Saturday. Claims amounting to $500,000 were represented. Mr. Jos. R. Payson was unanimously chosen. Mr. Payson was the Secretary of the Company.

In the case of the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. Teeleze et al., referred to in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the jury yesterday returned a verdict, finding for the plaintiff on all issues, including the sum of $3,174.33, according to the dictates of common sense and plain justice.

James VanInwager petitions the Circuit Court to restrain the assignment or use of a certificate of tax sale to Louis Blohm, of Lots 27 and 28, in the east half of Block 62, in Section 7, Township 39, such property being leased from the owner, R. J. Haines, by the plaintiff.

M. J. Scrofford, formerly Assistant Clerk in the Circuit Court Clerk's office, has purchased all right, tittle, and interest in the taxing of fees now standing on the books, or to accrue, arising out of the term of N. T. Gassette, and lawyers will guide themselves accordingly.

Judge Porter, after hearing argument for the plaintiff in the celebrated "What is a contract" case, in reply to the defendant's demurrer, fully reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, reserved his decision.

Mr. Dow commenced his argument in Blake v. Blake, as to the question of costs, before Judge Gray, on Saturday, and will resume it 9½ this morning.

The Criminal Court was occupied all Saturday in trying the liquor cases, a report of which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

The city is not faring well in the matter of the dog-pound at 624 Butterfield street. On Saturday the defendant's demurrer was overruled.

Judge Tree will not commence a call of the calendar until the cases already set have been heard.

To-day is the last day for noticing cases for trial in the United States District Court for the December term.

All witnesses in the cases of Rafferty and Driver, the murderers, recognized on Saturday.

The new trial of Rafferty is fixed for the first Monday in February.

Judge Booth will be the next Judge of the Criminal Court.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Drummond.*]

LAW—246—Lee et al. v. Carr et al.; dismissed as per stipulation, each party to pay its own costs. 605—Von Schaaf v. Northern Transportation Company; arguments concluded.

BANKRUPTCY—2,163—S. Rothschild & Co.; entered, usual order to show cause why, etc. 1,850—Geddis et al.; referred to Register to report. 2,029—Scholz, Young & Co.; same. 2,079—Elkan Henock et al.; same.

NEW BANKRUPT.

S. Rothschild & Co.; on the petition of Joseph Lederer; debtors on a note for $500.

NEW SUITS.

Wright C. Hall v. L. A. Noyes; bill in chancery to take an account of mortgage and sale of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 25, north Range 11, and to enjoin all proceedings in law in relation thereto; J. H. Trumau, solicitor.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

LAW—2,329—Avers v. Walters et al.; dismissed by plaintiff. 986—Swann v. Huntington; rule on defendant to answer, or demurrer to amend petition in 30 days. —— Ledlie v. Union Pacific Insurance Company; leave to file new narr, etc., and rule on defendant to plead instanter. 3,155—Bogie v. Gray; impleaded; judgment, $771 v. Gray only, and *scire facias*. 2,195—Watt v. Engel; motion for new trial denied and judgment; appeal bond $700 and bill of exceptions in 20 days. 3,198—Mechanics' National Bank v. Kelley; proof of publication; record of judgment of June 15, 1871, restored. 3,199—Same v. Adams; same of same date. 3,456—Hooper v. Marshall; same of Feb. 11, 1870. 2,206—Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. Seeley et al.; verdict for plaintiffs on all issues, and damages $3,174.33. 3,748—Burton et al. v. Britain et al.; dismissed by plaintiff.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY—83a—Russell v. Kerr; leave to defendant, Kerr, to file new appeal bond to remedy defects in old one. 495—Marshall v. Barnett; reference to Magruder. 496—Marshall v. Barnett; same. 740—High v. Cutler; service on Mary Scudder and orphan asylum; appearance of J. A. Cutler, W. M. Scudder, Abby Perriam, entered by solicitor; N. A. Louer appointed guardian *ad litem* for John A. Scudder; answer filed, and reference to Magruder. 951—Delamater v. Hough; reference to Magruder. 1,025a—Johnstone v. Temple et al.; set for 13th March. 971—Quinn v. Quinn; decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

41,658—George Higgins v. Nick T. Curth; assumpsit; $1,800; A. E. Scarles & Vallette, attorneys. 41,659—Charles Wissner v. A. C. Lebell & E. Bushman; confession of judgment on a note of $200; Henry D. P. Holser, attorney. 41,660—Swain, Barnard & Company v. John R. Coffey; assumpsit; $500; Wm. Law, Jr. 41,661—Swan Donaldson v. Charles Younger; petition for mechanic's lien on 119 Townsend street; Randall H. White, attorney. 41,662—City v. John J. Simms; appeal. 41,663—J. Kittel & Company v. John Burns; assumpsit; $500; Lyman D. Jackson, attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—1,220—Davlin v. Fowler; rule on surety to justify bail or file new bond on or before 9th inst. Wickman v. White et al.; jury return sealed verdict for defendant. Russ v. Weckler; set for next Saturday. 428—N'apel v. Harrison; motion to dismiss for want of compliance with conditions for reinstatement; set for 19th. 800—Parker v. Toberg; defendant move for new trial. 1,555—C., G. & I. C. R. R. Co. v. McAulay et al.; sixty days to McAulay and wife and Laurence and wife to file bill of exceptions. 1,826—Wayman v. McCarty; dismissed for want of compliance with rule to file additional security. Bigelow Manufacturing Company v. Morse; Narr and cognovit filed, and judgment by confession, $101.90 in open Court.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—2,324—Mair v. Commercial Insurance Company; evidence heard and damages assessed by Court at $2,445.65, and judgment. Old Case 32,920—Order to be prepared. 42—Higgins et al. v. Bloomington Insurance Company; time to file bill of exceptions extended 20 days. 240—John Brown v. McMaster et al.; motion for new trial withdrawn, and judgment on finding. 239—Brown v. Wallace et al; same. Old Case 4,918—Motion to vacate judgment.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—779—Warren et al. v. Hansbrough et al.; injunction dissolved as to all except two notes. 613—Whittington v. Cook et al.; solicitor enters appearance of Eva Chapin, and ten days to plead, etc. 611—Middleton v. City of Chicago; demurrer to bill overruled, and defendant to answer in ten days.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY.—687—Wirts v. Baugh; default set aside by stipulation; solicitor enters appearance of defendant, and ten days to plead, etc. 455—Loftus v. Wilson et al.; cause heard; bill dismissed for want of equity; exceptions; appeal bond, $2,000 by third Monday in January, with certificate of evidence; surety to be approved by Court. 679—M. A. Rorke v. Condon et al.; final decree.

NEW SUITS.

5,212—James Van Inwagen v. Louis Blohm; injunction to restrain the transfer or assumpsit of a pretended certificate of sale of Lots 27 and 28, in the E. ½ of Block 62, Sec. 7, Township 39, North Range 14 east. 5,213—Arthur C. Ducat v. Joseph Harris; assumpsit, $500; Paddock & Ide, attorneys. 5,214—Jerome Wilcox and M. C. Wilbur and —— Sweezy; assumpsit, $600; same attorneys. 5,215—Frank Carter v. L. C. Styles; debt, $3,551.14; damages, $1,000; McKinnon & Marsh, attorneys. 5,216—T. W. Harvey v. Hinterberger et. al.; mechanic's lien on Sub-Lot 4 of the subdivision of Lots 160 and 161 in Butterfield's Addition for $471.54; Walker, Dexter & Smith, attorneys. 5,217—Sophia v. John Wittenborn; divorce. 5,218—Abbott v. Reed; appeal. 5,219—Smith et. al. v. Brady et. al.; appeal. 5,220—Eliza Josephine Powers v. Mathew Phelan; assumpsit, $500; M. A. Rorke & Son, attorneys. 5,221—John Reily v. John McAssey; assumpsit, $300; A. M. Rorke, attorney.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

John Bubour; trial; verdict, insane. Homer Curtis; report of real estate approved unless objections are filed this day. Christofel Kinzer; will proven; letters testamentary granted to Maria Kinzer, widow, and her bond, $1,600, approved. James Fitzgerald; proof of heirship, and order that the administrator distribute the balance in his hands.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To say that I am *fond* of humor, can give you but a faint idea of one of the principal objects of (my) life. I am, to a certain extent, devoted to it. It is the chief main-spring of health. It will add years of happiness to him, or her, who takes it—as they do their meals—as one of the regular *etceteras* to an every-day existence. But one does not always find it, simply by seeking; O dear, no! Oftentimes it comes, only after the most wearisome and pains-taking effort; even as the stray rift of sunshine, that struggles through the—seemingly—chaotic cloud canopy of the Storm King, bursts at last into the beautifully glorious rainbow, darting its promise with brilliant corruscations to *a world*. That, Mr. Editor, is my idea of humor. But how far short I had fallen, I only discovered last Sunday, after I had read—as I ever do—your issue of THE TRIBUNE. It was then I learned that my estimate—of humor—was, as a mole hill, to a mountain; Ogden's Slip, to Samana bay; the Declaration of Independence to "Carl Pretzel's Magazine Pook." Why? I'll tell you.

Mr. ****, or Four Stars, or Asterisks,—and I, as an American citizen, have a perfect right to place my own construction thereon, and shall therefore baptize him as A Nasty Risk,—communicated to you *his* opinion of the production, at Mr. McVicker's Theatre, of "The School for Scandal;" and, to me, it is the—to use a trite, but very expressive motto—*Ne Plus Ultra* of humourous burlesquerie. He begins with a tirade upon *all* the dramatic critics connected with the Chicago press, and finishes—when his humoristic vocabulary exhausts itself—with such exclamations as—"Oh dear!"—"Oh my!"—"Oh gracious!"—"Oh Lord!" and a scurrilous slur at Mr. McVicker.

Now it is just possible, Mr. Editor, that I have misconstrued the intent that dictated the epistle of A. Nasty Risk, Esqr.; and if so, I humbly ask pardon, and will not again presume to *criticise* his efforts, inasmuch as I acknowledge myself as belonging to the *human* family, and am, therefore, liable to *err in my conception of character*, and do not arrogate myself as the criterion by which all characters—upon the stage—should be assumed by the members of a very excellent company.

Claiming your indulgence, which is proverbial, for the space in your most excellent paper, I am, ever your well-wisher,

REX.

THOSE STOLEN ENVELOPES.

The office of O. E. Brouse, No. 400 Wabash avenue, was entered the other evening, and robbed of $12 worth of stamp envelopes. Yesterday Mr. Brouse received the subjoined letter:

> Dear Sir if you will go to an Italan Restaurant on Clark Street between Polk And Harrison on the Wist side of the st you will git your envelops But only $4.75 worth not $12 worth as you tol a dam Lie wen you told the *inter Ocea* that there was $12 worth taken. P. S. Look out for your Safe next time. Yours
> PETE CHUNK.

The document was handed to Sam Ellis, Sergeant of detectives, and an officer was sent to the restaurant. He found the envelopes there, they having been left by a man who requested the bar-keeper to hold on to them until he returned.

Gambling in the East.

In the East, gambling is a universal practice. All classes delight in it, from the king on his throne to the wretched beggar that prowls about the gates of the noble to find a scanty support, not in "the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," but in the very garbage that is cast from his gate. So passionately devoted to this despicable vice are many Orientals that, when they have bartered off everything else they possess, rather than desist they will sell their wives and children into slavery, and even pawn their own bodies to get money to gamble with. Licensed gaming-houses are found in all Eastern cities, and most Oriental monarchs derive large revenues from this source. Sometimes dice are used, and occasionally small cowries (shells), but cards are most general. The common people, male and female, frequent the public saloons, which are said to be perfect dens of crime, as they are often the theatres of the most heart-sickening tragedies. The gambling of the higher classes is done in their own homes, and they never fail to invite, and even importune, their visitors to partake of the sport, while they often boast of the large sums they have lost or won among their friends. But, though husbands and fathers deem it right thus to employ their own time, their wives and daughters are strictly ordered to avoid all such immoral practices lest the well-filled purse of *pater familias* should suffer detriment. During the reign of the old usurper who sat upon the throne at the time of my first visit to Siam, it was one day reported to His Majesty that some scores of his 600 wives had been indulging in the great sin of gambling. The fair culprits, being summoned to the royal presence, made full confession of their guilt, but pleaded *ennui* as excuse, and prayed His Majesty's forgiveness on the ground that they had lost only 20,000 ticals ($12,000), which, they argued, was "but as a drop in the ocean, compared with the boundless resources of His Serene, Infallible Majesty." The covetous old King, who loved money better than anything else in the world (the fair culprits themselves not excepted), had no sooner heard the sum of 20,000 ticals mentioned, than losing the small modicum of patience with which nature had endowed him, he summoned to his presence several high officers of the royal harem, and ordered them to inflict, in his name, "the fatherly discipline of thirty stripes on the soles of the feet of each of the offending ladies, to preserve them in future from the degrading vice of gambling."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE DOUBLE TEAM and one yoke of oxen. Inquire at planing mill on Mitchell-st., between Lumber-st. and Stewart-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR improved farms and farming lands in this and adjoining States. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 8 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 577 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$460; ONLY $50 DOWN—WE HAVE the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means; don't go out of the city to buy a lot; we can sell you one convenient to street-cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LONG LIST OF UNIMproved and improved property in the South Division and in Hyde Park; also some bargains in acre property. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., NEAR PAULINA, cottage and lot; price $4,000, if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK, SWELL FRONT, French-roof, basement houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, and the best looking block in West Division, will be sold on easy terms and very low prices if applied for soon, on the premises, between Paulina and Wood, on West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP BLOCKS 15, 16, 17, and 18, Section 18, 39, 14. Lots on Hasting, Mitchell, Henry, Catherine, and Clayton-sts, between Ashland-av. and Wood-sts, $800 to $1,000 each. Lots on Ashland-av., near Twenty-second-st., $800 each. JAMES STINSON, Room 3, 79 LaSalle-st. (Magie Block).

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF OVER 1,000 acres in LaSalle County, Ill.; farm first-class in every respect, and finely improved. For particulars apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT A BARGAIN, CHEAP FOR CASH, house and lot on Burnside-st., south of Twenty-fifth and north of Thirty-seventh-sts., not to cost over $3,000; no commission paid; state number and price. Address K 61, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST. — TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board and fire; a few day-boarders accommodated.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, to rent, with or without board.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—A very desirable back parlor with board; also room for single gentleman.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NEAR INDIANA-AV. AND TWENTIETH-st. (within six blocks), by a gentleman for his sister, aged 20, with room large enough for a Steinway Upright Grand Piano; private family desired; will play. A No. 1 price and give best of references. Address A 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE, and board for self, wife, and mother; location east of Union Park; will pay $110 per month for good accommodations. Address M 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN A PLAIN, private family; first-class references given and required. Address E 10, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS offered to an active, intelligent man, with $2,000 to invest, and become partner with a gentleman of means. Business a monopoly and pays large profits. Call in person at 560 State-st., Tea store.

A VALUABLE RAILROAD PATENT FOR SALE, for the State of Illinois; in use four years, paying 50 per cent. J. B. BROWN, 170 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE AND SALOON FOR SALE—house of 15 rooms and large barn; a good stand. No. 101 Stewart-av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY — BILLIARDS — THE advertiser is authorized to sell one of the best paying billiard rooms in this city; will negotiate with responsible parties only, and to such will make an exhibit, showing a first-class present and prospective business. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, IN the 4-story building 178 and 180 North Clark-st., containing 52 rooms, large kitchen and dining rooms, double parlors, one large store, and two basements. Inquire in the rear of No. 178 North Clark-st. M. BUSSE.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. No. 1427 State-st.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—$3,000 CASH IF TAKEN within the next two or three days; worth $6,000 to any one wishing to go into the business. Offered for sale on account of sickness in family, owner cannot give it personal attention. Address A 18, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. STATE rights for sale, of Harris' patent rotary steam engine and wrought-iron sectional boiler; the best and cheapest engine and boiler made; have been in operation over three years. 88 Market-st.

TO HORSE-SHOERS—FOR SALE—SPLENDID horse-shoeing business, full set of tools; stock of shoes; best stand in Chicago; present owner got to leave Chicago. Inquire of DR. McKINZIE, V S, Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

$300 WILL BUY THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND good will of a restaurant and oyster saloon, in a splendid location and doing a good business; rent cheap. A bargain is offered, as the proprietor wishes to move on to a farm. Inquire on the premises, 129½ West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry, to sell a new article bringing $4 to $6 profit daily. SEIDEL & PRESSON, 39 Vedder-st., near Division.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW BOOK, "UP the Heights of Fame and Fortune." Apply to Valley Publishing Co., Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts., Room 40, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN ARE MAKing $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, machine needles, button hole cutters, sewing silks, etc. They are just the goods for wholesale and retail agents. Samples 25 cents each. C. M. LININGTON, 86 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE COAL ORDERS. Call at 494 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE indispensable to every family in city and country; profits large. Call or address WEBSTER & CO., Room 21, 125 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 SILVER WATCH FREE to agents, and $30 to $50 a week easily made by young or old, of either sex, with our two fast selling articles; 50c samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. GENeral office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 213 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PIERSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given where required; machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 333 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—(HAVING NO USE FOR IT) a Diebold & Kienzle safe, almost new and in good order; size, 35x54x31. A. S. BARNES & CO., 113 and 115 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND CONTENTS of the St. Charles Hotel, Yankton; terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. WARREN, Yankton, Dakota Ter.

FOR SALE—500 CAVALRY OVERCOATS, 1,000 infantry overcoats, wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYER, 294 and 296 Milwaukee-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY A DARK BROWN FUR boa by a lady, who deeply feels the loss. A liberal reward for the same. Address A 53, Tribune office.

LOST—ONE YOKE OF OXEN, ONE DARK BROWN stag, the other white and brown; harness tipped with brass. The finder will be well rewarded by returning to J. A. HARLICK & SONS, 78 North LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO IN EXchange for board for self and wife. Address W 10, Tribune office.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st.; prices $50 to $900.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 616 WABASH-av., near Thirteenth-st. Pianos to rent, and for sale on the most favorable terms. WM. R. PROSSER.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 15 FEET long by 54 inches diameter, 48x4 in flues; with fire front, britchen, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 235 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—8-HORSE POWER engine, 12-horse power boiler, with smokestack, heater, and all complete. 58 West Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ATTENDING THE World's Exposition, in Vienna, can find a competent teacher of the German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages by addressing P 79, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

250,000 LARGE SIZE CHICAGO BRICK FOR sale. Address N 63, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL M. J. L., OF PEORIA, ANswer my letter? L. W.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER TO TAKE CHARGE of set of books for Roseville Manufacturing Company; must be able to invest $1,000 to $3,000, as stockholders only are employed. Salary about $1,200 per year. Address S. R. HOPKINS, Sherman House.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, thoroughly posted in that line, for Illinois Central Railroad. Address, with references, V 42, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE-workers. Extra wages paid. WESTGATE & MULVEY, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—GOOD CABINET-MAKER. NONE but first-class need apply. National School Furniture Factory, 165 West Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOARDING BOSS AND WIFE, TO RUN a gang of fifty men; 25 choppers to leave Wednesday for Indiana, $1 per cord, 4 feet, mixed wood, none culled; good board $3.50 per week; fare and fee $4. 100 choppers to leave Thursday and Friday for Michigan; fare and fee $4.50, otherwise same terms. We have 40,000 cords of wood to chop for railroad companies. Mr. Coaker, of our office, will go out with the men. 150 pinery men for Manistee, to leave early next week. 10 farm, and 20 miners, must be practical men. 2,000 for Texas and other railroads South. We also need tie-cutters, farm hands, levee men, men and wives, all for the South. Having established agencies in the South, we are enabled to give all classes employment. All good working men wishing to secure a good winter job, should apply at once to duly authorized agents, ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH. Good wages; cheap tickets. Parties supplied with help of all kinds. SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK BUSINESS, TWO young men of good business ability and address. To the right men we will pay $20 per week. Apply to MOONEY & SMART, office of London Art Journal, 234 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—FIFTY CANVASSERS by the Remington Sewing Machine Company. Call at 143 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FEW SMART YOUNG MEN WITH small capital, for the city; $5 to $8 a day easily made with $5 to $8 cash; and $20 silver watch given as premium. Call Monday. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 OR 19 years of age to work in restaurant; good reference required. Call at 35 East Kinzie-st. German preferred.

WANTED—A HAT SALESMAN WHO CAN CONtrol a good trade in Central and Northern Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Apply to WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD, 127 Market-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS—TO CALL on SMITH & WHITHORN, 114 West Washington-st.; great inducements offered.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Call at 400 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PLAIN cook at 49 Eldridge-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOUR INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES to solicit for a new and popular book. Expenses paid. J. A. OWENS, Star Hotel, 97 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTING—JOB WORK—A book and newspaper compositor, understanding impositions, making up, and plain jobbing, is anxious to obtain a situation, here or elsewhere, in an office where facilities would be offered to acquire a thorough knowledge of job printing; can read proof, and am sober and reliable. Wages moderate. Address U 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A baker, a respectable place either in or out of the trade; is of good character, and used to the city. Address E P, care of John Kelly, 127 Cornell-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN ISRAELITE PRIvate family by a good girl to do general housework. Call at 248 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN a place as cook or to do general housework; can come well recommended; can be seen for two days at No. 651 South Jefferson-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF 30 with a 5-year old daughter, a position as housekeeper in widower's family; is competent to take entire charge of household satisfactorily and for moderate consideration, as a respectable home is mostly desired. References given. Address W 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—VERY LARGE FRONT OFFICE THAT can be converted into a suite of rooms, 119 and 121 West Washington-st., second floor. Inquire of BOSTWICK BROS., furniture store underneath, or of A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

TO RENT—OUR STORE, CORNER MONROE-ST. and Michigan-av., 100 feet square, and well adapted to storage of heavy goods. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—STORE—276 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 276 State-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE STORE AND ROOMS above, also warehouse in rear, No. 97 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 440 Archer-av., corner of Lime-st. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES—NOS. 46, ..., 58 Lake-st. Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, and 101, (Reaper Block) and 185, 189, 195 to 211 South Clark-st., and offices and sleeping rooms in Speed Block on Dearborn-st. 210 South State-st. By J. M. MARSHALL, No. 124 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A FINE ROOM WITH POWER AND steam heating. Inquire of READE, BREWSTER & CO., 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, with or without furniture. Apply on premises, 123 Indiana-av., from 3 to 10 in the morning, for three days.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—HOUSE No. 551 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., or will rent the house with furniture, to a small careful family. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 5 ROOMS, NO. 74 Lincoln-st., half block south of Madison-st., $35 per month. JOHN G. ROGERS, 71 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE ON Drexel boulevard. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS (SINGLE OR en suite) in Hough's Block, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. B. M. DAVENPORT, 151½ LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON 3D FLOOR, 121 West Washington-st., at a very low rent. Apply at store below, or A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Office Desk Manufacturers, 170 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, in a quiet house, at 871 Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS ON first floor, over J. B. Shay's, 245 West Madison-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF DWELLING 155 Rucker-st., near Chicago-av. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, at 185 East Harrison-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, ON ONE OF the avenues, anywhere between Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth-sts. M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $30 per month. J A L, 306 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN wishing to go into co-operative housekeeping desire to rent a completely furnished house, within 10 minutes' walk of Tribune office, house of from 6 to 8 rooms. Address L 58, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased; loans negotiated. R. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL AND secured papers. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., Note Brokers, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 24.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED farms in sums from $1,000 to $50,000. D. R. PEARSONS, 48 East Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—OR REAL ESTATE PURchase notes discounted. F. W. YOUNG, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—$12,000, $4,000, $10,000 ON CITY REAL estate; will pay 10 per cent and commission; abstract complete. Address P 85, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN EXCELLENT BUSINESS QUALifications wishes to invest $6,000 or $7,000 in some well-established, legitimate-paying business. Address with real name, in all confidence, for one week, T 89, Tribune office.

BROOM CORN BUYERS AND MANUFACTURers will find it to their interest to call on ERIC JOHNSON & CO., at 146 LaSalle-st. (basement), where samples of several lots can be seen.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, OLD gold, silver, diamonds, or any description of valuables, by sending a letter to ABRAHAM WILKINS, 324 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 854 State-st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO SEND $1.00 FOR the Lover's Thermometer, a new scientific toy, to see how much you are in love. Address ISAAC A. POOL, 232 Walnut-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAYING BUSINESS. THOMAS JOHN, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY ONE-HALF OF A well paying millinery and fancy goods store. 480 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300. LARGE PROfits. No humbug. Call on WEBSTER & CO., Room 21, 125 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000; BUSINESS manufacturing and a monopoly; profits 200 per cent; will bear close investigation. Address B W, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MANUS REGAN, A native of County Mayo, Ireland, about 35 years of age; when last heard from, was in Chicago, Ill. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, LUKE REGAN, Trinidad, Klamath County, Cal.

BRIDGEPORT vs. STOCK YARDS.

Which is the Best Locality for the Slaughter-Houses and Rendering Establishments?

Consideration of Dr. Rauch's Recent Suggestions to the Board of Health.

Result of a Visit to Bridgeport and the Union Stock Yards.

Mr. Turner's New Method of Utilizing Slaughter-House Offal.

The report presented to the Board of Health, last Tuesday, by Dr. Rauch, in which he set forth what he believed to be a feasible plan for obviating the complaints which have been made in regard to the conducting of the slaughtering and rendering business in this city, has excited general attention, especially among those residents of the South Division who have suffered most from noxious odors; and, since it gives the conclusion arrived at by the Sanitary Superintendent, after long and careful discussion of the subject, it deserves respectful consideration. But it is necessary to make a thorough examination of the territory around the Stock Yards, and its present condition, in order to find whether the removal of this business there is going to be beneficial to the city, and the results of that investigation, which was carefully made, are given below:

THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME

in order to carry on the business of slaughtering, packing, and rendering, without giving general offence, consist of the manure, offal, blood, tank-water, and the peculiarly offensive gases evolved in the process of rendering, the latter, borne by the wind, being the most far-reaching and unhealthful of all the odors arising from this business. If they can be satisfactorily met, it makes comparatively little difference where rendering is carried on. The odor ceasing, ninety-nine hundreths of the objection ceases. Providing there is no nuisance, it is a matter of slight consequence to the public generally whether it be carried on on Archer avenue, or the town of Lake, so that the price of meat is not affected. There is no question but that for years the so-called

BRIDGEPORT ESTABLISHMENTS

have run off blood and tank-water, etc., into Ogden Slip and Healy Slough, until both became corrupt. It is also certain that they have allowed the gases to escape from their tanks, fouling the air over to the Lake Shore. In addition to these sins, they have been so unfortunate as to be the renderers nighest town, and to, therefore, bear the responsibility of any stenches which might have originated at other points. When the wind was in the southwest, an offended dweller on Michigan avenue ascribed the smell to Bridgeport, while, for all he knew, it might have started at Egan avenue.

LAST SUMMER,

the special attention of the Board of Health, and of the Mayor, was given to a nuisance which was the subject of such general complaint, and they have been advising, suing, regulating, and watching the renderers ever since. The canal having been deepened, and the South Branch turned into a flowing stream, they utterly forbade their draining into stagnant pools like the Healy Slough, but required them to make sewer-connections with the main stream, knowing that whatever foul water they discharged into it would be carried along by the current. They also required them to provide their rendering tanks with condensers, so that the steam and gases, which had previously escaped into the air, should be conducted into the sewers. This has been done, to the improvement of Ogden Slip and Healy Slough, and while where their sewers empty into the South Branch there is a slight smell, it is perceptible only there, and the foul water is carried down the canal. These gases, which have been the chief cause of complaint far beyond the odors of slips and sloughs, or smells of tallow or offal, and which are now, by the direction of the Board of Health, led into the sewers, have been utilized by one of the renderers, Mr. Turner, by converting them into

ILLUMINATING GAS.

By a common trap, the gases are intercepted, while the condensed steam is allowed to flow off, and the former, after purification by passing through lime, etc., are converted into a burning gas, which is more free from odor than that from coal.

The packers, however, have met with great difficulty in disposing of their offal. They could not utilize it, and nothing remained, being unable to pitch it into the river, but to bring it somewhere. Here they found themselves between two fires. The Trustees of the town of Lake refused to allow it to be buried there, and guarded their line with policemen. It was almost equally difficult to find a place for it within the city limits. A proposition to carry it out into the Lake and dump it there met with strenuous opposition, and so they have been compelled to hire a field here and there, where they best could, and thus dispose of it.

A MACHINE HAS BEEN INVENTED

by Mr. Turner, upon which he has been working for a year, and which will soon be in operation, which, it is trusted, will enable them to turn to profit what has hitherto been a burden on their hands. The machine consists of a revolving boiler, with a capacity of about eight tons, and with a double shell, the space between the inner and outer one being filled with steam, while along the bottom of the boiler run perforated pipes, through which hot air passes into the material. The boiler revolves slowly, stirring up the offal, and bringing it in contact with heated surfaces, and allowing the hot air to pass freely through it. It is believed that in about forty minutes the whole contents will become as dry as dust. The gases arising from this process can either be carried off under ground, or, by making a chimney of sufficient height, be carried up into the upper current of air, where they will annoy no one.

THE TANK-WATER.

If these things are fairly done; if the offal is thus dried without offence, and the gases arising from rendering can be disposed of by burning, or in any other equally satisfactory way, then little remains but the tank-water. Dr. Rauch, in his recent report, calls attention to the value of this, on account of the quantity of ammonia, etc., which it contains, and suggests its utilization. Mr. Wahl, however, who has experimented, says, that in order to obtain the ammonia, the tank-water has to be fermented, the result being the creation of a smell fully as outrageous as that caused by the gases evolved in rendering, and not so easily controlled as the latter gases are. It is the intention, of at least three of the Bridgeport renderers, to sink artisian wells on their premises, which will enable them to keep a steady stream running through their sewers, and to mix their tank-water with as much pure water as to make it perfectly inoffensive.

THE QUESTION OF REMOVAL.

Still, no matter how inoffensively the business is carried on at Bridgeport, that constitutes no reason why it should not be removed to the Stock Yards, providing it can be done there as well, and providing that the final result is not to increase the cost of meat to the consumer. It is a great cattle centre; and there are already extensive rendering establishments there. But before making any sweeping change it would be well to consider the geographical situation of this point, and also the present condition of the establishments at the Stock Yards, which, though outside of the city limits, are, by the charter, under the control of the municipal authorities.

The South and West forks of the South Branch unite near the mouth of the canal. The former crosses Reuben street at Thirty-first, and then, making a broad sweep to the east, comes within two blocks of Reuben at Egan avenue, and crosses the former street a short distance south of the avenue. Up to Egan avenue it has been dredged out to a fair depth, in order to connect this stream directly with the Yards. A canal is now digging along Egan avenue, which will be a mile in length. The South Fork, like the North Branch, has no current, except during one or two days in the year, when the melting snows fill the stream. There are two artesian wells at the Stock Yards, but the water from them but little more than answers for watering the cattle. They do not perceptibly help the stream. If the South Fork were at present pure, it would be questionable whether it would be wise to put these slaughter-pens on a tortuous stream, about two miles long, and without a current, unless precautions were taken to prevent a Healey Slough on a grander scale.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

under the charter, has jurisdiction for five miles outside of the city limits, and consequently is bound to look after the condition of this stream, and of the Stock Yards. At present, however, as a close inspection shows, both require looking after. Owing to the ice, it was impossible to see how the South Fork was, north of Egan avenue. Just south of that point there is a small dam, thrown across it some time ago by the Stock Yards Company, in order to obtain water. They found it did not answer the purpose, and let it go. The dam remains, however, and at this point, on one side of the stream, is a distillery, and on the other some cattle-pens. Above the dam, over which the water cannot flow more than twice a year, the stream is perfectly pure. Below, it is exceedingly foul. On the left bank, a stream of liquid manure from the pens has poured into the river, so that for quite a distance from the shore there is nothing but a mass of water-soaked manure. On the right bank, the sewer from the distillery empties in in a steady stream, and with a most manifest smell. It is plain that, if this is not stopped, the whole length of the river will become one mass of corruption.

GREASE COLLECTORS.

A short distance north of the Stock Yards two sewers, running from the yards and the rendering establishments there, discharge into an open ditch, which runs alongside the unfinished canal, and empties into the South Fork. Through one of these sewers, which is exposed for a little distance before reaching the ditch, flows a stream from the rendering establishments, so rich in animal matter that some people have built a cabin near by, put boards across the sewer, running down a few inches into the water, catch the grease which collects on the surface, put it in holes dug in the clay till the water evaporates, and then sell it. At the mouth of the other sewer there is a strong smell, but very little offal, that remaining in the sewer further up. These sewers have numerous man-holes in the yards, and

THE STENCH

from them, at some points, is outrageous. Outside of the Yards, and just east of Halsted street and south of Egan avenue, there are some slaughter houses, and the blood from them runs freely along the ditch on the east side of Halsted. The smell from the rendering establishments at the Yards is so offensive that, when the southwest wind blows, the people living north of Egan avenue are compelled, like those on Michigan avenue, to shut their doors and windows. So, when the west wind blows, the residents on the lake shore south of Thirty-first street find themselves driven to a similar expedient. There were lying, on Saturday, on the platform at the Stock Yards, over

FOUR HUNDRED DEAD HORSES,

some of which had been there so long that little remained but the skeleton.

Since these manifest nuisances now exist at the Stock Yards, and the people southeast of Bridgeport complain as loudly when the wind is in the southwest as do the people on Michigan avenue, north of Twenty-second street, the question arises whether the present condition of things would be improved by concentrating all these establishments at a point which has not been practically under the control of the Board of Health; and whether it is wiser to have them on a running stream, where they are under control, or on a stagnant one, where, apparently, they are not.

DR. RAUCH, IN HIS REPORT,

points out what he considers to be the economical advantages of the removal. The meat would in summer be brought to the city in refrigerator cars; be delivered in better condition, and would not be so apt to spoil. But the meat, which is now brought up at night by teams, requiring a little over an hour, does not go direct to the consumer, or even the market man. It goes to the commission men, now on Jackson street, and remains hanging up there, possibly, during the day. It is alleged, further, that meat which has once been chilled putrifies more rapidly upon exposure to the atmosphere than that which has not been. It is also claimed that cattle lose nothing by being driven from the Stock Yards to the slaughter-houses, and that there is, therefore, nothing to compensate for the greater cost of delivering the meat by cars, which increase will come upon the consumer.

THE FEAR

has also been expressed that, if the business is concentrated at or near the Stock Yards, no outside firm will be able to compete with the Stock Yards and Transit Company, and that the result will be the establishment of a monopoly in the slaughtering and rendering business, and that, competition being removed, one set of men will have it in their power to fix the price of about every pound of meat sold in Chicago.

Still, the possibility of a monopoly is not so alarming. But it does seem questionable whether the health and comfort of the people will be advanced by concentrating this business at a point which apparently cannot be drained, and where the prevailing summer winds will bear to the city whatever unwholesome smells may be created there.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A gold watch and chain were stolen from the dwelling of Mr. Neve, No. 141 West Lake street, early yesterday morning.

Langley's notion store, on Canal street, near Madison, was visited on Sunday morning by burglars, who appropriated about $50 worth of stationary and cutlery.

The furnishing store of Burke & Kehoe, No. 117 West Washington street, was broken into during Saturday night, and robbed of $100 worth of shirts and neck-ties.

The alarm from Box No. 324, at a quarter after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by fire in the frame dwelling No. 219 West Monroe street. About $25 damage was done. Cause, a defective chimney.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a police officer found the body of a newly-born infant in an alley-way at the rear of Nos. 7 and 9 Orchard street, near Clybourn avenue. It was taken to the Morgue.

The residence of H. Kohn, No. 103 Fisk street, was entered through a side window, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by two burglars. Mr. Kohn was awakened by them, but was compelled to remain in bed and keep quiet by one of the thieves, who held a revolver at his head, and threatened to shoot him if he gave an alarm. The other man broke open several bureau drawers and trunks, but obtained only $30 in cash.

The Coroner examined into the circumstances attending the finding of the body of the infant beneath the sidewalk opposite No. 183 Fourth avenue yesterday. Access to the place where the corpse was lying is easy from all parts of the block, and there being no marks of violence on the remains, the Coroner concluded that the child was still-born. Jenny Williams, who lives at No. 183 Fourth avenue, is unwell, but is suffering from pneumonia.

Mary Arnold, of No. 58 Mitchell street, who was employed at Fairbank's lard works on Blackwell street, was badly injured on Saturday afternoon. Her clothing became entangled in a revolving shaft, and she was whirled around rapidly two or three times, her head coming violently in contact with the floor. The machinery was stopped, and she was removed from her perilous position to her home, and the physician who is attending her thinks death will ensue from concussion of the brain.

The house of John Mahoney, located in what is known as the "patch," off of Jefferson street, between Van Buren and Harrison, was pulled by the police last evening. There was an entertainment of some kind going on there, and the inmates, it is claimed, became very boisterous. Two policemen who requested them to keep quiet were told to clear out, and informed that "We know Sheridan and Klokke, and will have you fixed if you interfere." The noise cotinuing and the parties within becoming more hilarious, assistance was called, and all in the house—six girls and three young men—were arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station.

Officer Fitzgerald, of Hamlin's force, had an encounter with some roughs on Saturday night near the corner of Hubbard and Desplaines street, and was shot at by one of them. He saw a fellow rolling a keg of beer along the sidewalk, and four others following him. Accosting the first one he asked him who he was. The man refused to say anything about himself or where he procured the beer, and Fitzgerald seized him by the collar. His associates attacked the officer, and he knocked one of them down with his club. One of the four then drew a revolver and shot at Fitzgerald, who pulled out his own pistol, and started in pursuit. A train of cars came along, however, before he could cross the railroad track on Kinzie street, and the roughs escaped. Upon returning to the place where he knocked the man down, he found the keg of beer, but not the fellow.

What in the name of all that is thirsty is this city to do under the circumstances? Mr. Myers, Mr. Walker, and others have raised the war-cry against saloons, and now, travel where a man may, he cannot raise a glass of beer to quench his thirst. Last night, to add to the misery of those whose temperaments require occasional stimulus, and who regard water as the best drink in the world when there is nothing else wherewithal to irrigate the alimentary canal, the merciless city authorities shut off the water supply in the business part of the city. And from thirsty throats arose imprecations which, were they of any potency, would have blighted both the Temperance Bureau and the Board of Public Works, might have been heard on every side. What police magistrate could fine a saloon-keeper for opening his barroom when no water could be obtained from the pumping works? Is this the work of the Temperance Bureau also?

A young man named Chapman *alias* Samuel Copland was arrested in this city yesterday for having two wives. He left England and a wife and child about five years old, and upon reaching this country, settled in Columbus O. Here he became acquainted with a young lady and married her. Removing to Chicago a short time since, he rented the house No. 143 Lytle street. A relative of his wife, who went to England for his health, accidentally encountered the first wife, and obtained from her proofs of her marriage to Chapman. When the relative returned to Columbus, he informed the young lady's parents, and they determined to have the bigamist taken into custody. His residence here was ascertained, a requisition was procured from the Governor of Indiana, and a Columbus officer sent to apprehend him. Chapman was secured without difficulty and acknowledged that he had another wife. He was taken to Ohio last evening. His wife's mother and sister took charge of her, and she will return to Columbus this week. The two were living very happily together, and have a child about two months old.

ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 14, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please announce in THE TRIBUNE that the nineteenth annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in the city of Springfield, Dec. 25, 26, and 27. Distinguished speakers from this and other States will be present.

The Springfield hotels make liberal deduction to members; and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has agreed to sell return tickets at one-fifth fare to those who pass over that road in going. Other roads are expected to make similar arrangements.

J. B. ROBERTS,
President of Association.

Consigned to the Tomb.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIANA, Ohio, Dec. 15.—The friends of the two little Porter girls, murdered by their unnatural father on last Thursday, took place to-day. The services had been announced to take place at the M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock a. m. At an early hour people began to pour into the church, and by 9 o'clock, every seat was occupied, and by 10 o'clock, every inch of standing-room in the large edifice was filled to suffocation, and still hundreds had to linger outside unable to get in. At 10:30 the funeral party arrived, and, it was with difficulty that the casket containing the two little children could be taken up to the pulpit. The services by the Rev. Darby were very appropriate and impressive. He laid the cause of the crime to the use of intoxicating liquor, which it no doubt was, indirectly. After the services the corpses, still beautiful in death, were taken to the vestibule, so that all could see them as they passed out of the church. It took nearly an hour for all to pass out. It was by far the largest funeral that ever took place here.

A Missouri Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—A good deal of commotion was created during the past week in St. Joseph, Mo., in consequence of the disclosure that in May last the County Court of Buchanan County appropriated $15,000 to assist in securing the location of the Northwestern Asylum at that place, and quite severe reflections have been cast on the Board of Commissioners of the Asylum. The Board met at St. Joe yesterday, to investigate the matter. The following facts were brought to light: The Buchanan County Court, on the 25th of May last, made an order donating $15,000 to the Asylum, provided the Commissioners located it in a situation at or near St. Joe; that the Court appointed John L. Bittenger agent to deliver the funds to the Commissioners; that Bittenger employed Nathaniel C. Claiborne, a lawyer of St. Louis, to take charge of the matter, and secure, if possible, the location of the Asylum at St. Joe; that on the location of the Asylum at that place, Bittenger paid Claiborne the $15,000, taking his receipt therefor.

Bittenger testified before the Commissioners that he never saw the order of the Court until about six weeks ago, therefore he did not know its nature; that he declined to act as agent for the Court until he was authorized by them to employ an attorney to carry out their purpose; that he employed Claiborne because he was believed to have influence with the Commissioners, and when the Asylum was located at St. Joseph he paid the money to him; this was all he had to do with the matter.

Claiborne testified that he was engaged with Bittenger to act as the attorney of Buchanan County and receive the $15,000, if the Asylum was located in St. Joseph. The Asylum was located there, and he received the money and used it for his own benefit, considering it a legitimate fee; he never saw the order of the Court until within the past month; had he known its real character, he would not have taken the money, under any circumstances.

The Commissioners to-day examined the members of the County Council, and all admitted that the order of the Court was never communicated to them officially or individually, and all the other witnesses unhesitatingly stated that they knew nothing to criminate the Commissioners or in any way connect them with the action of the Court or the disposition of the money.

The Commissioners adopted resolutions, to-night, embodying the above statement, and further stating that they never received this money or any of it; that they have been unable to trace it beyond Claiborne, and found no foundation for the rumors that have reflected upon the character of the Board. They also claim that $15,000 is due from Buchanan County to the Asylum, and when the new County Court meets in January, W. H. McHenry, President of the Board of Commissioners, will make a demand for the money. The new County Judges and the Circuit Attorney will try to recover the money and prosecute the guilty parties.

Bittenger and Claiborne are both reputable men, the former being the editor of the St. Joseph *Herald*, a prominent Republican member of the last Legislature, and the latter a prominent criminal lawyer of this city and Democratic member of the last Legislature. The affair has created a good deal of comment in all parts of the State. The mystery in the matter is, why the County Court donated the money to the Asylum, and failed to notify Bittenger of the real nature of their order or communicate the fact to the Commissioners.

The Apache War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The latest advices from Prescott, Arizona, state that General Crook is prosecuting the campaign vigorously against the hostile Apaches in the northern part of the Territory. Five expeditions are operating in the mountains east of the River Verdi. General Crook was last heard from east of the Mongollion Mountains. The results of the campaign are over one hundred Apaches slain, many wounded and their stores of provisions and several camps destroyed. His policy is to follow the Indians constantly, and hunt them down in every direction.

Murderer Sentenced.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Dec. 5.—The jury in the case of the State of Indiana *vs.* Sylvester Proctor, charged with murdering Nicholas Webber, have rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and assessed punishment at three years in the State Prison. This case has been twice heard in *habeas corpus* proceeding, and has been twice before the Supreme Court, and this is the second trial before a jury, the first having failed to agree a year ago. Over a month has been consumed in the trial and every point thoroughly contested.

Railway Accident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Cincinnati express train, going west, on the Erie Railroad, was thrown from the track yesterday at Basket Station. Fortunately no one was injured.

Burned to Death.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 15.—A young son of F. B. Machhold upset a coal oil lamp last night, and was so seriously burned by the fluid that he died to-day in great agony.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Dr. John W. King, of Covington, Ky., accused of malpractice, causing the death of Florence Ritter, has been acquitted and fully exonerated by the Civil Courts in Covington.

Thos. Anderson, Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, O., charged with robbing money order letters of $3,000, waived an examination before the United States Commissioner on Saturday, and was held to answer in $6,000.

William Gardner, of Cleveland, who has been on trial, charged with poisoning J. Waters, of Bedford, last March, was acquitted yesterday.

The *World* special from London, 15th, says Disraeli's health is greatly impaired.

INDIANA.

Saturday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—The Senate bill to provide for the distribution of railroad stock among tax-payers, being the amount contributed by tax-payers under the Railroad law, received from the House with an amendment, was concurred in.

The bill appropriating $24,000 for the erection of an iron fence around the Tippecanoe battle-ground passed.

The bill providing for the holding of an election on Jan. 28, 1873, to submit to the voters of the State the Constitutional amendment prohibiting the recognition by the Legislature of any liabilities on the part of the State to pay or redeem the Canal certificates, passed.

The bill to re-district the State for Senators and Representatives was taken up. A motion to refer the bill to a committee of one from each Congressional district was lost.

Under the previous question, a motion to engross the bill passed; yeas 22, nays 14.

When the vote was taken Messrs. Williams, Gregg, and Harney entered their protest against the bill on account of its injustice and inequality, their remarks looking to extreme measures to defeat it.

A vote to adjourn till Monday was lost.

At the afternoon session only 20 members responded to the call,—less than a quorum.

Mr. Gooding moved that the doorkeepers be despatched for absent members.

Mr. Dittimore moved to adjourn. He was the only Democrat present. He said that the Democratic Senators could be present Monday afternoon, but he thought not before. His motion was voted down.

At this point a number of Democratic Senators came into the Chamber, enough to make a quorum. A call of the House showed 34 members present.

The Senate bill to relieve counties and townships under which a railroad tax had been levied under the act of 1869 from the collection of the same until an amount of work has been done by the road equal to the amount of taxes levied, passed—ayes, 26; nays, 14.

Motions were made in several cases to suspend the rules to put bills on their passage, but they were voted down.

Adjourned to Monday, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The bill to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes on National Banks was ordered engrossed.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the investigation of the facts in the Carroll County case, in which Joseph A. Sims, attorney, testified that he had prosecuted to judgment and collected an aggregate amount of $11,199 in behalf of the State, and that he had paid into the State Treasury the sum of $700, reserving the balance, reported that the matter will be referred to the Attorney General for judicial investigation. It appears that Sims had a contract with J. D. Evans, late Auditor of State, under which he claimed he had retained his extraordinary fees.

The Senate bill, providing for the issuing to tax-payers of certificates of stock equal to the amount of taxes collected from the same in aid of railroads, passed—yeas, 78; nays, 2.

The bill provides that where money has been collected by tax for county or township aid to railroads, and remains in the treasury unclaimed for years, it should be redistributed to tax-payers in the proportion collected, or else transferred to the general fund of county or township, in which case tax-payers shall be credited with the amount paid by them in the future collection of taxes. Passed—yeas, 77; nays, none.

A motion was made to consider the vote repealing the Railroad Aid law, and it was made the special order for Monday afternoon.

Nineteen new bills were offered, making 254 in all.

Adjourned to Monday, at 2 p. m.

THE MAUD MERRILL MURDER.

The Assassin Surrenders Himself to the Brooklyn Police and Admits the Shooting—He Proves to Be the Girl's Uncle—A Strange Story Told by Him.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 12.

The tragedy that occurred on Tuesday afternoon at the house of Emma Cozzens, 10 Neilson Place, resulting in the death of Mary Ann Smith, *alias* Maud Merrill, one of the frail boarders, created much excitement in the Fifteenth Ward yesterday. During the whole of Tuesday night Captain Byrne and his officers scoured Brooklyn in search of the assassin who committed the deed, but they were unsuccessful. They, however, ascertained that his name is Robert P. Bleakley and that he lived at one time in Navy street, Brooklyn. On proceeding there, they found that he had removed, and all traces of his present residence were lost. Still the search was not abandoned, and the Captain was earnestly at work endeavoring to fathom the mystery, when his labors were happily expedited by the voluntary surrender of the accused to Captain Smith, of the First (Brooklyn) Police Precinct, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, by whom he was turned over to Captain Byrne. To the police of Brooklyn Bleakley made the following statement:

"My name is Robert E. Bleakley. I am 38 years of age and a blockmaker by trade. I have worked in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some time past. I was born in Cork, Ireland, and came to America 22 years ago. I was sent out here by an uncle of mine, who was an Episcopal minister. Since I have been out here I have worked at my trade. I have also served as a musician in the Union Army. My uncle's reasons for sending me to this country was to get anything which was coming to me and my sister through my father's death. In 1866 I visited my sister in Ireland to bring her out to this country, but found her sick when I got there, and in codsequence she was unable to come with me. A little over three years ago I visited her again for the same purpose, and on seeing my sister the first thing which attracted my attention was a pair of black eyes she had from a brutal husband, and was within a month of her confinement at the time. I was compelled to postpone the object of my visit for the second time. When leaving Ireland she requested me to bring her second eldest daughter with me; her name was Charlotte Smith, now residing in Brooklyn. After arriving in the United States I could not get work in Brooklyn and went to California. While there my sister requested me by letter to send her money enough to come here, as she could not stand the treatment of her husband. I sent her £12. Instead of coming herself, she sent her eldest daughter, the deceased. After her arrival here she chose a life of shame, which I was slow to find out until she tried to ruin the character of a clergyman now living in this city (Brooklyn), whose name I withhold for the present. Had it not been for a few friends of mine I would have been in the State Prison in consequence of her actions. Last week my attention was called to a paragraph in the *Irish-American* of the alleged death of my sister, Charlotte E. Smith, by suicide, which, in the absence of a letter, I can hardly believe, and I suspect she has been murdered by her husband. I sent the sister of the deceased to tell her of her mother's tragic end, and request her for God's sake to leave off her life of shame. The sister went over to the house, No. 10 Neilson place, where deceased was then living, but was informed that she was not in. I determined then to see her myself as soon as possible. I had frequently visited her, requesting her each time to give up her life of shame, but all to no purpose. Yesterday I visited her in her apartment, and was met by her. She received me in a most defiant manner, and said if I did not go to h—l out of that she would have me put out. Her sister told me five weeks ago she had bought a pistol to shoot me with, and if she did not do it she would get some of her friends to do it for her. This put me on my guard, and I prepared myself for the worst. When I first spoke to her she was lying on her bed; she got up and went to the mirror and combed her hair. She then approached me and seized hold of me. I begged her to desist, and implored of her again to give up her way of living. She then told me that she 'would see me and all belonging to me in h—l before she would do so.' After that she made a movement toward the door, putting her hand in her pocket, which I supposed to be with the intention of drawing a pistol or some other weapon, and at that moment, in the height of frenzy, I shot her. No one but myself was witness to the affair or in any way implicated. I simply say this for the purpose of removing any suspicion that might rest upon any other party. Well," continued the prisoner, "she killed her mother; I've killed her, and now I am willing to die myself."

On being placed in the custody of Captain Byrne, Bleakley made a similar statement, and detailed his movements after the murder. He proceeded from this city to his residence at 365 Gold street, Brooklyn, but subsequently went down to a hotel near the ferry, where he slept until morning, when he surrendered himself. In Captain Byrne's room, yesterday, he detailed his efforts to reform his niece, differing but little from the above story. He stated that the minister against whom deceased charged improper liberties is Rev. Mr. Williams, an Episcopal pastor, in whose service she was. The deceased requested him to prosecute the minister; but as he had learned her character, he declined, telling her that her reputation would not stand inquiry, and if he prosecuted the clergyman he in turn would be prosecuted. Bleakley states that, after her arrival in this country, she was a servant in the employ of a Mr. Wallis, but got no recommendations on leaving. She next was a servant with a Mrs. Hall, in Pearl street, Brooklyn, where she represented herself as a greenhorn, just landed. This was last year. Up to this time he had every confidence in her virtue. After hearing of her charge against Rev. Mr. Williams, prisoner wrote to Rev. Mr. Myers, of Montague street, Brooklyn, as to her character, as she had lived in his family. He replied that she needed a great deal of watching, or she would disgrace her family. When he refused to prosecute Mr. Williams, deceased told him he, her mother, and all the family were d—d fools. He slapped her face for this remark. For some time he lost all traces of her. He finally found that she was in the habit of associating with a man named Griffiths, of Sands street, Brooklyn, and, watching Griffiths' movements, finally traced them to 114 West Twenty-sixth street, a house of ill repute. Next day he called there to see her and was refused admittance. The following Sunday when he called they refused to admit him, saying that Maud had reported that he was not her uncle, but a fellow who wanted to get into her good graces, and that if he did not keep away she would get somebody to fix him. Two months after he called, asked for Maud and was admitted. She denied making the remark that he was a lover, and declared she wanted to see none of her family. He implored her to reform. She was obdurate for a time, but finally promised to do so. He never visited her again until she moved next door, to No. 116, when she again promised to reform. He next saw her yesterday, spoke of her mother's death, and begged her to reform, and he would pay her board. In response he says he got nothing but curses and abuse. She said if he did not leave the house she would find a way to make him do it. Having heard that she had purchased a pistol to shoot him, he says he went prepared for the worst, and, remarked he to the reporters, "I was bound to get in at the risk of my life yesterday. The results I suppose you know, and I have no more to say."

The above is the substance of the prisoner's statement. He is a man of good education, apparently, plainly but neatly dressed, and while detailing his grievances betrayed no emotion nor regret for his crime.

The accused admitted to Captain Byrne that he did the shooting, but declares that there was no improper relations between him and his deceased niece. The Captain has letters written by Bleakley to the girl that, he believes, show criminal relations to have existed between them.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.

Two Children Slain by their Father.

Columbiana, O. (Dec. 13), Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

One of the most inhuman and brutal murders ever perpetrated in this part of the State was committed yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, about three miles southeast of this place. Erben G. Porter, the perpetrator of this horrible deed, and his family, consisting of wife and two little daughters, aged 3 and 1 years, resided in the same house with his father-in-law, Mr. Henry F. Flickinger. At the time the murder was committed Mrs. Porter and her three brothers, Jacob, John, and Solomon, and her sister Lydia, were in the house, and all except Mrs. Porter were engaged in cracking walnuts. Erben Porter, after going up stairs and putting on three shirts, came down with a hatchet, and seated himself with the other members of the family and commenced cracking and eating the nuts, showing nothing unusual in his manner.

After a brief interval Mrs. Porter went up stairs to attend to some work. Porter quietly arose and walked into an adjoining room, where his oldest child was alone; after closing the door he struck the child three blows with the edge of the sharp hatchet, cutting a terrible gash at each stroke on the top of the head, either of which would have produced almost instant death. He then opened the door leading into the room in which the other members of the family were seated, and seized his youngest child, dragged it into the room, and struck it two blows on top of the head, burying the hatchet deep into the brain at each stroke. He then walked into an adjoining room and threw the hatchet, all covered with blood and brains, into a wood-box, put on his hat, and started out of the house, passing, as he did so, his wife, who, on hearing the first child utter a pitiful cry as he struck it the first blow, had come down stairs to see what was wrong.

On seeing her husband throw down the hatchet, she asked him what he had done. His answer was that he had done what he ought to have done before, and he could not help it. She hurried to the room where the deed had been committed, and seeing her children lying in their own blood, ran out to the road and gave the alarm to the neighbors, several of whom lived near, and were on hand in a few minutes.

Porter, after leaving the house, made his way at a rapid rate direct to this place, and thence to Leetonia. He was followed to this place by one of his neighbors. Despatches were sent in every direction, and a large number of persons started in pursuit of him. Immediately on the receipt of the despatch at Leetonia, it was placed in Marshal Rollin's hands, who, in about twenty minutes, saw Porter crossing the railroad track, and started after him. On approaching him, Porter turned round and gave himself up, admitting that he had committed the deed, and asked the officer to protect him from those who were in pursuit of him.

The Marshal brought the prisoner to this place on the 9:55 p. m. train, and he was immediately arraigned before Josiah Rohrbaugh, Esq., for a hearing, when he pleaded not guilty to the charge of willful murder. After hearing the testimony in the case, the Justice committed him for trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, and sent him, under a strong escort, to New Lisbon.

The Justice then empanelled a jury and proceeded to the house where the deed had been committed, to hold an inquest, when the following facts were elicited:

Mrs. Porter sworn, and deposed as follows: "I am the wife of Erben G. Porter; saw Porter go up stairs several times this morning; at one time I was up stairs; he asked me if he could get into his chest; I said he could by moving some things; he did so, and opened the chest and took out his hatchet; I went down stairs and in a short time returned up stairs to make the beds; Porter was standing at the window; he went down stairs; did not see him have his hatchet; the next time I went up he must have had it under his clothes; in a short time I heard Minnie utter a pitiful cry; started down stairs to see what was the matter; met Porter coming out of the room with the hatchet, which he threw into the wood-box. I said: 'Erb., what have you done?' He answered, 'I have done what I ought to have done and could not help.' I opened the door and saw my children lying on the floor dead; I ran out of the house and gave the alarm to the neighbors; did not know of his drinking or being intoxicated at the time; he left home about the 1st of April last, and did not return until about the middle of October; he said he had been in Illinois; he threatened to take my life and the lives of my children about three months ago; Minnie was 3 years old on the 22d of November last, and Adelaide 1 year old on the 22d of October last."

Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was only corroborative of that given above.

Porter is 35 years old, of powerful frame, about six feet high, weighing over two hundred pounds, of dark complexion, black beard and hair, and piercing black eyes; is well educated, has been living in this county about twelve years, a carpenter by trade, and served three years in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers. He is naturally quarrelsome, and when under the influence of liquor, which he frequently was, he was savage, often turning his family out of the house in the dead of night and in the severest weather. He was a terror to his family and feared by all his neighbors. His victims were smart and lovely children. Hundreds of people are visiting the scene, and, as they behold the now bloodless faces of the dead, express themselves almost unanimously that summary punishment ought to have been dealt to him; and, in fact, the excitement seems to be increasing as the people comprehend the enormity of the crime.

The Alleged Dispute Over Mr. Greeley's Will.

From the New York Herald.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of the New York *Tribune*, and the associate and personal friend of Mr. Greeley, which we publish with pleasure:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR: Having done all in my power, as all the friends have, to harmonize the interests in Mr. Greeley's will, I was very sorry to see the article on the subject in this morning's *Herald*, and particularly the latter part of it, which I inclose:

"Should he (Mr. Sinclair) support the claim advanced by Mr. Williams his honor may be impeached, *for it can be said of him that a desire to obtain possession of or to control Mr. Greeley's shares of the Tribune stock is at the bottom of his desire to see the provisions of this will carried out.* Therefore we give these executors warning; for come what may, in this instance, at least, public opinion will be on the side of Mr. Greeley's lonely daughters, and we do not envy those who attempt to stem its angry current."

I assure you that there is not a word of truth in what I have underscored, and I do wonder that you could have published it. I never saw Mr. Greeley's will, in which I was named as one of the executors, till it was placed in the possession of Mr. Manning and myself, to be submitted to the Surrogate, which our simple duty required. On arriving at the Surrogate's office we were shown a later will. As I stated at the outset, the friends, so far as I know, are acting in entire harmony, and I trust that you will not publish anything more which may tend to disturb harmony. Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

The family affairs of Mr. Greeley, like those of any other citizen, would have been exempt from comment or criticism, so far as the *Herald* is concerned, but for those peculiar relations existing between the deceased journalist and the public, which seemed to make his orphan children, in a certain degree, the wards of the American people. Mr. Greeley rendered great service to his countrymen during his busy and useful life, and just before his death he was a candidate for the highest office in their gift, and received the votes of some three million citizens. When the impression prevailed that Mr. Greeley had died in comparatively straitened circumstances, we only gave utterance to the thought and the wish of the nation when we proposed a popular subscription fund for the endowment of the children, as a tribute to the memory of the father. We were well pleased to hear that the proffered aid was unnecessary, and, in common with the whole community, we applauded the proud claim of the associates of the lamented journalist to the privilege of watching over the future interests of his orphan daughters. When subsequently it appeared as if the last will made by Mr. Greeley in the interests of these bereaved children was to be contested by those who had seemed to be his best friends during his lifetime, we felt that the championship of the orphans' cause was a public duty. We are glad now to learn—indeed we were unwilling at the time to believe otherwise—that Mr. Sinclair and the other personal friends of Mr. Greeley desire only the advancement of the children's interests in the settlement of the estate, and we trust that a harmonious arrangement, honorable to all parties, may be reached.

Religious.

—The subject of free seats in churches takes up a large part of a recent number of the *Congregationalist*. A large quantity of testimony is adduced from churches who have tried the system, which goes to show that the plan has passed its first stage of trial, and in the opinion of the *Congregationalist* is destined to come into very wide use during the next generation.

—The Rev. John Tecumseh Jones, an industrious, economical Indian, of the Ottawa tribe, died lately, and left his whole estate, $60,000, to the Baptists in the State of Kansas, for the education of ministers.

—The *American Lutheran* tells us that there are three firms in the United States who are advertised in "Brobst's German Almanac" as manufacturing or selling sacramental wafers, which are required by the Ritualistic Lutherans at the Lord's Supper. One of these firms, G. Brumler, of Wisconsin, makes patented wafers, marked with the figure of the cross, which he sells at $2.25 per thousand.

—According to the recent action of the Board providing for visitations, the coming year, to Methodist mission fields, Bishop Bowman will go to South America, Bishop Foster to Germany and Italy, Bishop Harris to India, China and Japan, and Bishop Simpson probably to Mexico.

—The following statistics show Warsaw, Poland, to have a larger Jewish population than any other city in the world: In 1871, Warsaw numbered 264,476 inhabitants, of whom 155,541 were Roman Catholics, 15,805 Protestants, 6,821 Greeks, 211 United (Greeks), 30 Georgians, 46 Mohammedans, and 86,685 Jews. Almost one-third of the population is Jewish. Vienna comes next in order, with 60,000 Jews.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury, at a recent meeting, remarked that "If the Church is to weather the storms which lower around it in the present and in the future, it can only be by the timely adoption of reasonable reforms, without abandoning its essential doctrines;" while, in reference to the many beliefs and unbeliefs which lurk around the Church, he said: "The strength of other sects and communions lies in the definiteness and vigor with which they are prepared to face the problems of religious life. It remains to be proved whether the Church of England, without forfeiting the breadth of which she is justly proud, can hold her own in this vigorous struggle of positive creeds."

—Thirteen ministers, including the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the German Evangelical Synod of the West, have presented a petition to the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the appointment of a Bishop over them; that, to use their words, "he may bring to us apostolic ministrations with apostolic authority, and that he may convey to us the blessings which we believe God sends down through His appointed ministers. We are far from desiring to establish a new Church. We desire to be part of yours." The request was courteously received, and a German-speaking Bishop was designated to confer with the petitioners.

—The Bishop of Manchester having, at the Church Congress, expressed his astonishment that in the days of Christ "the poor heard him gladly," while now they were the class most difficult to reach, a correspondent of the *Church Herald* suggests a solution of the difficulty, and says: "I could not but wonder as I listened to him that he did not understand why this was. The poor heard Christ gladly, because He understood them. He lived among them. He knew what it was to be hungry and to have nowhere to lay His head, and therefore was able to sympathize with the poor in temptations and trials. Christ gave up His glory to save man. And if English Bishops really want to reach the great masses of the poor, they must copy somewhat Christ's example."

—In the course of pulling down the old mint building in Cowgate, Edinburgh, recently, to widen the street, there was discovered in the crevice of a wall a specimen of the medal struck by Gregory XIII., to commemorate the massacre, of St. Bartholomew. It is rather larger than an English half-crown, and bears on the obverse side the effigy of the Pope, with the legend, "Gregorius XIII., Pont. Max. An. I." (Gregory XIII., Supreme Pontiff, in the first year); and on the reverse with the legend, "Vgonottorum Strages (Slaughter of the Huguenots), 1572," a representation of the massacre, in which is seen the figure of a winged and helmeted angel, with a cross in one hand and a sword in another, engaged in the work of destruction.

A Great Event at Hoosac Tunnel—The Eastern Heading and Central Shaft United.

HOOSAC TUNNEL, East End, Dec. 12.

A great event in the work at the Tunnel occurred to-day, in the union of the eastern heading with that of the central shaft. At 11 o'clock this morning a drill was sunk by the central shaft gang through the crust of rock which separated the two gangs, showing their exact location, which was fully in accordance with the expectations of the engineers. Drilling was at once commenced by the eastern gang, and, after several blasts, at 4 o'clock an aperture about eight inches in diameter had been made, and, after an exchange of congratulations, etc., drilling was resumed, and the next blast, which occurred at half-past 4 o'clock, opened a hole large enough for the passage of some of the workmen from the east end. Enthusiastic cheering and congratulations followed. In a very few minutes, however, water commenced running, making a passage through very hazardous indeed. The central shaft acted as an immense chimney, making a draught which drew the water back toward it, filling the tunnel for a distance of nearly twenty feet with spray. Although the aperture was only large enough for the passage of a man, and although the compressed air was flowing from the pipes in its usual volume, the draught was so heavy that it drew the smoke, which usually finds egress at the eastern portal, at a perceptible speed for a distance of over seven thousand feet.

The contractors confidently expect to make the final opening, unless some unforeseen event takes place, by the 1st of November, 1873, and complete the tunnel before the 1st of March, 1874.

A Mother and Child Die by the Doctor's Knife—A Revolting Case of Malpractice.

From the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

Mr. David Fisher, who drives the stage between this city and St. Helena, gives us partial particulars of a sickening event which occurred at Lime Creek, in the northern part of Dixon County, Nebraska, the latter part of last week. Mrs. Holverson, a middle-aged married woman, the mother of eight children, was about to be confined, and sent for Dr. Lyons, of Vermillion, to attend her. The birth not proving to be entirely natural, the doctor first amputated the arm of the babe at the shoulder, and then killed it by piercing its heart. Thus mutilated the infant was removed, when Dr. Lyon still further used his knife, this time upon the unfortunate woman, inflicting injuries which resulted in her death even before he had concluded his operation. The affair caused intense excitement in the neighborhood, and our informant states that the doctor would have been lynched had he not speedily have betaken himself to the other side of the river. Sheriff DeWitt summoned a jury and an inquest was held, wherein Dr. Addis, of Ponca, and other experts, testified, after having made an examination of both the woman and the babe. Mr. Fisher could not give us the exact verdict of the jury, but he says Dr. Lyon was found guilty of gross malpractice, the investigation proving that the child was perfectly formed, and there appearing to be no excuse for the extreme measures which were resorted to. No arrests had been made at last accounts.

Mr. Greeley's Recent Letters.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A great many of Mr. Greeley's letters of late date have been published since his death, some of them indicating a disturbed and despondent state of mind, and something of weakness and excitement in view of his misfortunes. The following letter, addressed to a friend in this city, is placed before the public because it shows that, when expecting both domestic bereavement and political disaster, Mr. Greeley had perfect command of himself, and looked upon his part in the campaign and to the future of the country with cheerfulness. It was not until the strain of accumulated griefs came upon him, while he was out of health, owing to excess of exertion on his Western tour, that he gave way to despondency; while the cry that all was lost was the signal that his mind was disordered. Injustice, it seems to us, has been done the memory of Mr. Greeley by dwelling so much, as the preachers and papers have done, upon the despairing utterances of his dying days. This letter, not heretofore printed, shows the man, the politician, and the philosopher as he was, and as he ought to be remembered:

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Before the eventful day, let me thank you for the ability and heartiness with which you have sustained the Liberal movement, though the candidates were not your first choice. I hope my share in the canvass has met your approval, though my role as a speaker was a very difficult one. You know that I would have kept silence if I had felt at liberty to do so. But I was authoritatively urged to go, and I went.

Even though our candidates should suffer, I am confident that our principles will not, and that the "sober second thought" of the people will pronounce them just, and their proclamation timely; so we fight on to the first mile-stone, now so near at hand.

I do not obey the earnest solicitations that I make another Western tour, mainly because my wife lies on her death-bed. She may live a month yet, but her sufferings are very great, and she cannot long stay with us. So, you see, I cannot leave her. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

DIED.

M'GILLEN—Rosanna, wife of Thomas McGillen, at her residence, No. 362 West Madison-st., Dec. 15, aged 39 years.

Funeral from her residence at 10 o'clock sharp, Tuesday, Dec. 17, to Calvary Cemetery, by carriages.

Canada and Cobourg papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

OUR CONSIGNORS WANT MONEY
AND
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 9 1-2 A. M.
WE SHALL CLOSE OUT THEIR
Boots & Shoes
AT AUCTION.
Retailers will find the assortment large and of all grades, including a few cases of those celebrated Sucker Boots, Men's, Boys', and Youths.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR TUESDAY'S AUCTION SALE
Is resumed, and will be held
At 9 1-2 a. m., Dec. 17,
When we shall offer a bankrupt stock of
DRESS GOODS
ALSO,
Army Clothing, Knit Goods, Hose, Men's and Boys' Caps, Gloves, Notions, and 300 gross best grade Toilet Soaps.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

26 BISHOP COURT,
Between West Madison and Washington-sts.
The Entire Contents of a First-Class Dwelling
AT AUCTION.
Elegant Parlor Suites, Rich Marble-top Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, English, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Ice Chest, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, Furnace, Gas Fixtures, China and Glassware, Cook Stoves, &c. Also Elegant Piano, cost $500.
Leave Madison-st. cars at 321 Madison-st.
On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 O'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
Unredeemed Pledges
HELD BY
A. LIPMAN,
Pawnbroker,
By auction, Monday, Dec. 16, 1872, at the salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Pins, and Sets in great variety, Fine Gold Opera and Vest Chains, Lockets, Guns, Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Mantel Clocks.
Also a fine line of FANCY GOODS for holiday gifts.
By order of A. LIPMAN.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.
POSITIVE SALE
OF
40 open and Top Buggies,
20 double and single Cutters,
30 sets double and single Harness,
TO PAY ADVANCES,
On TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, at 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st., between Clinton and Canal-sts.
Now is the time for bargains. Our orders to sell are PEREMPTORY.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS.
THE COLLECTION OF
ALEX'R. VON WENDT
Will be Sold by Auction,
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 18,
AT 288 STATE-ST.
SALE COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK.
We invite the Public to view the Paintings, and judge of their merits.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT SALE
OF
Holiday Gifts
BY AUCTION, CONSISTING OF
ELEGANT
MARBLE STATUARY
BEAUTIFUL
Bronzes and Clocks.
Will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7 o'clock, at Store No. 270 Wabash-av. Sale will continue each afternoon at 2 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock, until all are sold. This is the finest collection ever offered.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CHROMOS.
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
LARGE STOCK OF
ELEGANT PICTURES of CHROMOS.
Last sale before the Holidays.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

HOLIDAY
We have just opened, direct ... Holiday Stocks in the West. ... convinced. Everything Retailed ... open every evening until Christmas.
B. F. NOR...
137 & 139 STATE...
FANCY GOODS.

BUYERS OF NOTIONS
And Fancy Goods will find at
HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY'S
Wholesale Warerooms,
full lines of
Jewelry, Dobbs, Pocketbooks,
Whitby Jet and Shell Jewelry,
Fancy Boxes, Dolls,
and every variety of
Christmas Goods,
Ribbons, Neckties,
Specialties in Corsets,
and a full stock of staple
goods belonging to a large Notion
Department, and all at
New York Jobbing Prices.
Franklin and Madison-sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
At Retail.
SUITABLE
Christmas and New
Year's Presents.
LATEST DESIGNS OF
China, richly gilded and decorated,
Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets,
Cuspadores, Tete-a-tete & Toy Sets,
Motto Cups, and Saucers, and Mugs.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
Bohemian Glass, Vases, Punch Bowls, Cologne and Liquor Sets, Parian Statuettes and Busts, Lava Figures, Vases, Cuspadores and Smoking Sets, all of own direct importation and sold for less than by any house in the city. It will well pay to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
F. & E. JAEGER,
73 WABASH-AV.

SIX EVENINGS
We shall keep our store open for the accommodation of our friends
Monday,
Tuesday,
Wednesday,
Thursday,
Friday, and
Saturday
EVENINGS.
N. MATSON & CO.
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.
Carpet Warehouse,
Have removed to the New and Spacious Store,
121 & 123 STATE-ST.
NEAR MADISON,
Where they will be pleased to see their friends after this date.

REMOVAL.
GERSTENBERG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

FINANCIAL.
Loans Negotiated
... real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
165 East Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,
Bankers, 54 East Washington-st.
... loan on real estate or collaterals. Buy and ... notes and mortgages.